

The World's Daily Newspaper

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

R

Paris, Wednesday, January 7, 1998

No. 35,722

TODAY  
CHANGE

## An Appeal For Calm Amid Crisis

*Currencies of Indonesia And 3 Other Nations In Asia Hit New Lows*

By Thomas Crampton  
*International Herald Tribune*

BANGKOK — President Suharto of Indonesia called for calm Tuesday in Asia's financial storm, as currencies plunged to new lows for the third consecutive day and the fallout affected the region's few havens of stability.

"We are passing through very hard and difficult times," Mr. Suharto said in a speech to Parliament as he presented his government's budget. "Let us all keep a cool and clear head, so as to enable us to overcome it as well."

This was one of the key speeches in the long career of Mr. Suharto, 76, who has been under close scrutiny for signs of failing health after rumors of illness helped send the Indonesian rupiah tumbling. He is widely expected to seek a seventh term in office in March after 30 years in power. He appeared to be in reasonable health while reading his 55-minute speech.

But analysts were concerned that the budget, which calls for higher spending, would further erode confidence in Indonesia's economy. (Page 11)

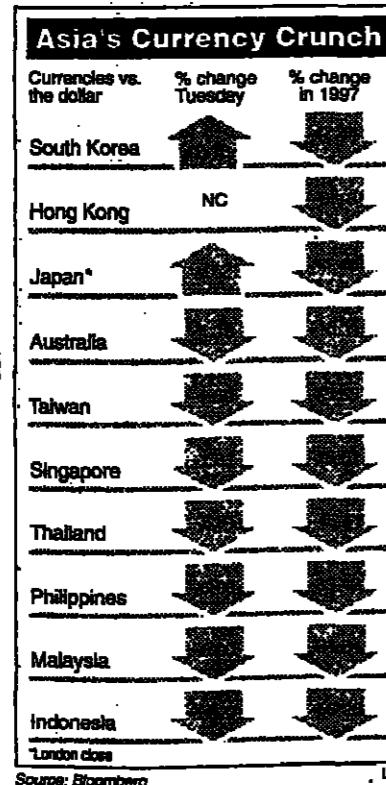
The currencies of the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia hit all-time lows against the dollar as the Taiwan dollar, which has been relatively stable in the region's currency turmoil, was brought to a 10-year low and Hong Kong was forced to raise interest rates to support its dollar.

"This is the meltdown everybody feared," said a leading Western economic envoy. "Currencies bouncing around by 10 to 15 percent in a day for no reason and complete gridlock in the financial systems."

"After leading the way down for a while, South Korea has given us a few moments of respite with the loan negotiations in New York," said David Hale, global economic strategist for Zurich Kemper Investments. "Indonesia has now turned into the country where everything is going wrong and who knows how far the rupiah can go."

Beyond the collapse in sentiment that has led Indonesians to scramble for dollars, Mr. Hale said the country faced political uncertainty over Mr. Suharto's

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**The Dollar**

New York	Tuesday @ 4 P.M.	previous close
DM	1.8323	1.8296
Pound	1.625	1.6295
Yen	133.625	133.565
FF	6.1303	6.1095
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The Dow	-72.74	7908.25
S & P 500	-10.49	886.58
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		7978.95
		877.07

**Newsstand Prices**

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	11.3000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	16 DH
Cameroun	1.500 CFA	Qatar	10.00 QR
Egypt	EE 5.50	Reunion	12.50 FF
Frances	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10 SR
Gabon	1.100 CFA	Senegal	1.100 CFA
Ivory Coast	2.800 Lire	Spain	225 Pesos
Jordan	1.250 CFA	Tunisia	1.250 Dinar
Kuwait	.700 Fils	U.A.E.	10.00 DH
		U.S. Mil (Eur.)	\$1.20



Armed men in Daira de Ramika, one of four villages in Algeria where a total of 412 people were killed last week.

## Cautious Hope Along an EU Divide

**British Presidency at Hand, Blair Vows to Be a Positive Player**

By Tom Buerk  
*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — As Britain takes over the presidency of the 15-nation European Union this week, the prospects for relations with this country's partners on the Continent are the best in years.

Prime Minister Tony Blair has jettisoned the anti-European rhetoric of his Conservative predecessors and promised to play a positive, leading role on issues ranging from labor market reform and fighting international crime to promoting the Union's enlargement into Eastern Europe.

Just as important in the eyes of fellow EU leaders, his personal popularity and overwhelming parliamentary majority have put him in position

to deliver on those promises.

But diplomats and analysts say talk of British leadership in Europe remains premature because of the single currency, the one issue that not only will define the six-month presidency but also polarize the British public's attitude toward Europe.

Mr. Blair will preside over an EU summit meeting in May to select the countries that will launch the euro in 1999, but his government's recent decision to rule out British participation in the euro for several years threatens to limit Britain's influence in Europe. Mr. Blair got an early hint of that last month when his attempt to win a seat on the so-called Euro-X Council, which will manage the new currency, was effectively rebuffed by his EU partners.

And so the view of Britain's partners on the Continent is one of cautious optimism, welcoming the change in tone and style under Mr. Blair but still wary of Britain's long-standing ambivalence toward European integration.

"When people play by the rules, you have already won by 50 percent," a senior German diplomat said. "But in the medium term, you must also add substance."

On that score, he added, "Tony Blair will be measured by whether he leads Britain into economic and monetary union or not."

Mr. Blair insists he wants Britain to participate in a successful single cur-

See BLAIR, Page 5

## Italy Presses for Council to Oversee Euro

By Alan Friedman  
*International Herald Tribune*

ROME — Italy, taking sides with France in its campaign for a political counterweight to the future European Central Bank is backing the establishment of "an economic government" for Europe, the Italian Treasury minister said.

"We need to move toward an economic government, a center of economic policy-making for countries that share the single currency," Carlo Azeglio Ciampi said in an interview.

"The existence of the European Central Bank implies the need for a policy-making body with political clout," said

Mr. Ciampi, a former prime minister who also served for 15 years as governor of the Bank of Italy.

Mr. Ciampi outlined for the first time Italy's strong support for using the Euro-X Council — a policy forum for single-currency members launched by European Union leaders last month — as the main instrument for setting Europe-wide economic policies.

The Euro-X issue has sparked tensions between France and Germany because of French demands that the Council should act as a political counterweight to the European Central Bank. Mr. Ciampi's remarks put Italy clearly in the French camp, but he stressed that Italy did not intend to

hamper the bank's independence.

He denied that there were any real differences with Germany, saying he had discussed Rome's position with Theo Waigel, the German finance minister.

Mr. Ciampi also called for a general lowering of interest rates across Europe. He said Europe's real interest rates, when adjusted for inflation, were still too high.

"To bring real rates down, nominal interest rates have to come down across Europe," he said. "When 10-year rates in Germany are at 6 percent, in a country with 2 percent inflation, were still too high."

See EURO, Page 4

See ALGERIA, Page 7

## Ramadan Toll Climbs by 300, Press Asserts

By John Lancaster  
*Washington Post Service*

CAIRO — The Muslim holy month of Ramadan is turning out to be one of the bloodiest chapters ever in Algeria's six-year Islamist insurgency, with reports Tuesday that more than 300 people may have died in another round of massacres.

The fresh wave of bloodshed brought to more than 1,000 the number of Algerian civilians believed to have been killed during the last two weeks. The surge in killing — including several hundred people burned alive, according to reports Tuesday — has prompted growing calls in Western capitals for an international role in ending the crisis.

It was unclear, however, what role, if any, the Western powers could play in Algeria given the government's refusal to permit any outside involvement in what it regards as a domestic matter.

Algerian authorities have repeatedly said they are winning the war on militants of the Armed Islamic Group, which is seeking to overthrow the secular government supported by the military and replace it with an Islamic state.

According to reports in the Algerian press Tuesday, at least 170 men, women and children died in massacres in towns and villages south and west of Algiers.

A French-language newspaper, *La Tribune*, also reported that "several hundred" people had been burned alive in the village of Had Chakala in the Relizane region.

"There were no survivors in the hamlet of Had Chakala, on the outskirts of the Ammi Moussa area, which was put to fire and blood on the night of Sunday-Monday," the newspaper reported.

More than 115 people were slaughtered Saturday night in a massacre at Remka, also in Relizane, according to the report.

As is frequently the case in Algeria, the government issued no statement about the killings, which could not be independently confirmed. But such reports are generally considered reliable by diplomats in Algiers.

During the weekend, Algerian newspapers reported that more than 400 men, women and children were butchered in four villages last week in the Relizane region, about 240 kilometers (150 miles) southwest of the capital.

Interior Minister Mustapha Benmoussa called the reports "totally false" on Sunday and put the death toll at 78.

Witnesses in previous attacks have generally attributed them to militants from the Armed Islamic Group. Human rights groups have accused the government of at least a passive role in some killings, noting that several large mas-

See MASSACRES, Page 7

## Applying the Brakes To 'Crony Capitalism'

*Performance, Not Connections, Is Order of Day*

By Michael Richardson  
*International Herald Tribune*

SINGAPORE — The once invincible and pervasive practice of "crony capitalism," one of the chief causes of Asia's financial crisis, is finally beginning to be reined in across the region.

Asia's brand of cronyism — in which companies thrive because of their connections rather than their financial performance — faces sharp curbs under

rules being applied by the International Monetary Fund and foreign banks on their rescue loans to countries such as South Korea, Indonesia and Thailand, it is much more difficult for local companies to get large credits, contracts and other concessions on the sole basis of political or personal connections.

Even in less seriously affected countries like Malaysia, which have not had to seek IMF aid in exchange for reforms, financial authorities are being forced to curtail credit to tycoons with close ties to the government and warn that they will not be bailed out if their companies are insolvent.

"Crony capitalism is coming under public scrutiny and attack as never before," said a Western banker involved in East Asian debt negotiations. "The beneficiaries of this system of entrenched favoritism will find life much more difficult in 1998."

It is also wilting under the demands and scrutiny of foreign companies that are jumping into Asia to take over floundering businesses in the region.

Because of increasingly stringent

regulations attached to international economic bailouts and greater caution by banks in lending to Asian companies, bankers, executives and financial officials say.

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Tuscans Hold Their Breath / How to Keep the Monument From Falling

## Putting a Modern Slant on the Tower of Pisa

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

**P**ISA, Italy — As if a girdle of steel cables around its base, 830 tons of lead ingots stacked on the rim of its foundations and a steel fence skirting its perimeter were not enough, the alluringly leaning tower of this maritime Tuscan city appears about to suffer further indignity.

If the plans of engineers entrusted with its welfare come to fruition, the 800-year-old marble pillar will be girded sometime this spring with a heavy steel strap about one-third the way up its 187-foot (57-meter) height. From the strap, two steel cables will be strung, then anchored to the ground nearly 350 feet away.

The maneuver, which Italian newspapers have loosely compared to outfitting the structure with suspenders, may for a while mar its marble grace.

But strapping the pillar is a first step in an elaborate plan to prevent it from tumbling over altogether.

The bracing cables will enable experts to work toward a more elegant and enduring solution to the central problem: the centuries-old slow tilting, by about one twenty-fifth of an inch every year, which if intended will cause the tower one day to fall.

"I am not a technician, but it gives me peace of mind," Ranieri Favilli, the tower's octogenarian keeper, said of the plan. "I have the greatest confidence in the experts."

The experts are on an international panel entrusted by the Italian government with finding a way to protect the tower. Announcing the \$7 million plan recently, Michele Jamiolkowski, the Turin University professor of engineering who heads the panel, said it would "give as greater tranquility in the pursuit of our labors."

What those labors consist of is a process called "controlled subsidence," meaning that the ground below the northern flank of the tower will be lowered to provide a more level base. (The tower tilts south.)

Restoring it to the vertical is out of the question, of course. To begin with, the base is treacherously slanted. After the pillar was about one-third finished, and its perilous lean became obvious, construction was halted. It later continued closer to the perpendicular, but that could not offset the base's tilt.

Ultimately, Mr. Jamiolkowski says, the aim is to reduce the tower's lean to about five degrees from about five and a half degrees — and hold it there. That, the professor told Italian newspapers recently, "is enough to guarantee our tranquility for hundreds of years."

But in a country where the best-laid plans often fall victim to procrastination or politics, skeptics abound. Over the years, some Pisans point out, the tower has shown greater stability than, say, Italy's governments, of which there have been more than 50 since the end of World War II.

Others, like Rino Staderini, one of 101 stallholders along the tower's western flank who peddle items like miniature plastic replicas of it, favor a strict hands-off policy.

"If they touch it, it will topple," Mrs. Staderini said. "If they leave it in peace, it will stay on its feet."

In 1965, after a drop in Pisa's water table caused the tilt to accelerate, a new law transferred

## Halting the Tilt

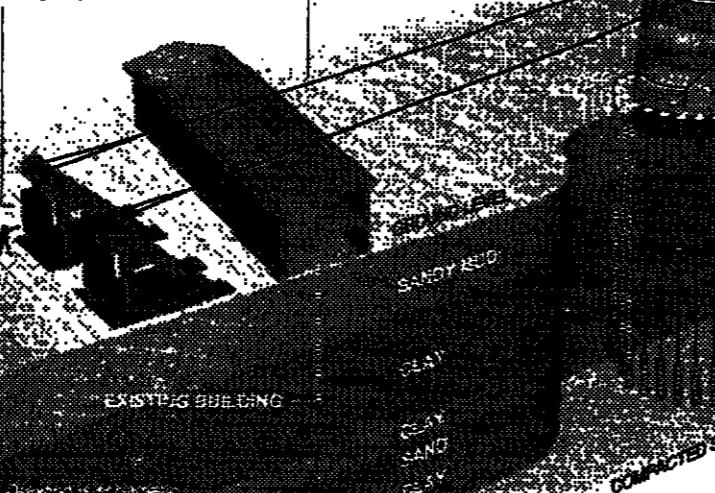
Engineers have planned a stabilization system that, once finished, would leave no visible marks on the historic Leaning Tower of Pisa. The tower would remain tilted but stable.

## TEMPORARY SUPPORT

Counterweighted steel cables and a wide steel belt would support the tower while permanent construction, right, was being done.

## COUNTER-WEIGHTS

## STEEL CABLES STEEL BELT



Source: Corriere della Sera

Mika Grondal/The New York Times

sponsibility for the tower's well-being from Pisa to Rome. But the experts disagreed on a choice of course.

"It is as with a sick person," said Mr. Favilli, the tower keeper. He is a retired agronomist appointed by Pisa's archbishop as the 97th holder of an office founded in 1089, before the tower was built, essentially to oversee construction of the adjacent cathedral and baptistry.

"At times the choice of therapy is difficult," he said. "The experts are all luminaries, and are not always of one mind."

**W**ork on the tower began in 1174, under Bonanno Pisano. It was completed when Tommaso Pisano capped it in 1350 with a belfry. In January 1990 the tower was closed to the roughly 800,000 energetic visitors who, despite its incline of roughly 16 feet from the perpendicular, clambered up its 294 steps yearly to enjoy the splendid panorama from the top.

The plan hit upon by Mr. Jamiolkowski and his panel is to exploit the stability afforded by the strap and cables to perform the riskiest part of the project: pouring a ring of concrete underground around the foundations, then driving 10 steel cables from one side of this ring and anchoring them in firm layers of soil about 165 feet below the base.

This anchoring is necessary if, as the experts hope, the tower is to be reopened to visitors someday. The

two cables and strap can afterwards be removed, though no one is willing to guess how soon that will happen.

Just how risky the operation is became evident in 1995, when excavations around the base suddenly caused the 14,000-ton tower to lurch nearly one-tenth of an inch in one night. To pull it back, 230 tons of lead ingots were added to the 600 tons that engineers had begun gradually amassing on the rim of its base in 1992 as a counterweight.

Still more support was then provided by a girdle of cables wrapped around the lower portion of the tower; these are to be removed when all the work is finished.

Some Pisans do not want to see another corset and cables of steel go up.

"I am convinced that the tower will lose its fascination," said Francesco Giagnoni, who has admired the structure's profile for 35 years while hawking wooden Pinocchios, leather purses and little Leaning Towers.

Yet, the tower as building site appears not to put off the tourists who are the source of livelihood not only for peddlers like Mr. Giagnoni, but also for Pisa's tour operators, hoteliers and horse-drawn-car drivers.

"We'd read about it," said Teresa Mama, an American lawyer, after photographing three companions in the obligatory leaning pose in front of the tower. "In fact, I thought it would be more covered."

## U.S. and UN Scramble To Plan for Flu Outbreak

By Lawrence K. Altman  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — For decades, U.S. and World Health Organization officials have warned that an influenza pandemic rivaling the one that killed more than 21 million people worldwide in 1918 and 1919 could strike without warning.

Yet neither the U.S. government nor the UN health agency has approved final plans to counter a pandemic, even as they help the government of Hong Kong deal with an outbreak of "bird flu." That strain of influenza virus is the first to jump from birds to humans without going through other animals.

The government created a panel in 1993 to come up with a plan to deal with an influenza pandemic, and the latest draft, written last week, is being sent to Donna Shalala, the secretary of Health and Human Services. Approval is expected quickly now that events in Hong Kong have heightened awareness, government officials said. But they acknowledged that the Hong Kong outbreak had pointed up gaps in the draft, making further revisions likely.

In Hong Kong, there are now 16 confirmed cases. All the cases have occurred sporadically, with no known links between the patients, who range in age from 1 to 60. What most mystifies health officials is why the avian flu strain appeared in humans now and how it is being transmitted to humans.

The hope is that the avian strain, a type A influenza virus known as H5N1, will peter out.

But one fear is that the strain will adapt to allow easy human-to-human transmission. Another fear is that H5N1 will mix with one of the several human influenza strains now circulating to create yet another strain, one with the potential for producing an influenza pandemic.

Influenza scientists around the world say they are reacting prudently, preparing for the worst case possible, in rushing to try to develop a vaccine to protect against the H5N1 strain. They are guided in part by the American draft plan for handling a pandemic and a draft that the UN health agency is developing separately.

U.S. and WHO officials interviewed expressed confidence in the thoroughness of their draft plans for a pandemic. But the UN agency refused to release a copy of its draft. The American disease-control agency initially denied repeated requests for a copy of the nation's draft plan, but Dr. Peter Patriarca, an official of the Food and Drug Administration who is the principal author of the American draft, released it over the weekend.

The scenario that is being played out now in Hong Kong is something that we had not thought about or talked about," Dr. Patriarca said, adding that the Hong Kong situation "has thrown us for a loop in all kinds of ways" and pointed up gaps that would require further revisions of the latest draft.

Considering all possible contingencies that might be encountered in dealing with a pandemic is an enormous challenge because influenza is the most unpredictable of infections.

Yet the lack of a full-scale government plan is surprising because in 1976, the government, fearing a pandemic, recommended that all Americans get immunized against a swine strain of influenza that had struck a few soldiers at Fort Dix, New Jersey. The feared epidemic never occurred, and health officials still smart over the episode.

The latest draft says that health officials learned "a cardinal lesson from this experience: A new viral subtype introduced into a susceptible population need not necessarily be followed by pandemic spread."

## All Safe as Iranian Plane Lands in Desert

head of Iran's civil aviation authority, a Reuters reporter.

The plane was flying to Tehran on Monday evening from the northwestern city of Orumiyeh but was diverted to Isfahan in central Iran because of bad weather, Mr. Shahcheraghian said.

The craft was unable to land in Isfahan "due to technical reasons which are being investigated" and was forced to perform an emergency landing outside the city, he continued. He did not discuss the extent of damage to the plane.

Heavy fog hampered the wide search operation.

## WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by AccuWeather.

**Europe**   
Today: High 56°W, Low 46°W. Tomorrow: High 57°W, Low 47°W. Saturday: High 58°W, Low 48°W.

**North America**   
Today: High 56°W, Low 46°W. Tomorrow: High 57°W, Low 47°W. Saturday: High 58°W, Low 48°W.

**Asia**   
Today: High 56°W, Low 46°W. Tomorrow: High 57°W, Low 47°W. Saturday: High 58°W, Low 48°W.

**Africa**   
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**Oceania**   
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## Radar Trouble Delays U.S. Moon Mission

Reuters

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — The launching of a low-cost lunar explorer was delayed because of trouble with a U.S. Air Force radar dish needed to track the rocket, NASA officials said.

Originally planned for Monday, the lift-off of Lunar Prospector, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's first mission to the moon in 25 years, was rescheduled for Tuesday evening, said Bruce Buckingham, an agency spokesman.

"The range radar was down," he said. "There was no time to fix the problem."

## Great White Shark Killed By Bathers Near Cape Town

Reuters

CAPE TOWN — Bathers attacked and killed a great white shark floundering off a Cape Town beach over the New Year's holiday, conservation officials said Tuesday.

A state sea fisheries department spokesman said researchers believed that the shark, measuring 4.4 meters (14 feet), was struggling in the shallows because it had been weakened by disease or injury. The great white, responsible for most shark attacks on humans, is protected in South African waters because its numbers are dwindling.

The space agency also said that the probe was carrying an ounce of the ashes of a planetary scientist, Eugene Shoemaker, who died in a car accident last year. He had trained the astronauts who were involved in the Apollo moon landings.

The radar dish is needed to track the trajectory of the probe's Athena 2 rocket for safety reasons.

NASA has only two opportunities each month to launch the Prospector probe. If the rocket does not get off the ground Tuesday, it will have to wait until Feb. 5 to take advantage of the most fuel-efficient route to the moon.

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## TRAVEL UPDATE

## U.S. Cutting Back on Alcohol Tests

WASHINGTON (AP) — So few aviation workers are testing positive for alcohol use the government has decided to cut back on the tests. This year, 10 percent of aviation industry workers in safety- and security-related jobs will undergo random alcohol testing, the Federal Aviation Administration said, down from a 25 percent requirement in the past.

The alcohol violation rate was approximately 0.08 percent for 1996. Under the law, the percentage of workers checked can be cut to 10 if less than one-half of 1 percent test positive two years in a row. The random minimum drug testing rate remains at 25 percent.

## Correction

An article Dec. 31 incorrectly reported that avian influenza virus found in chickens in Pennsylvania in 1983 and in Mexico in 1994 and 1995 was the same as that found in chickens and humans in Hong Kong since May. The type A virus in Pennsylvania and Mexico was H5N2, a strain similar to that in Hong Kong. H5N1, a new strain.

## Europe

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THE AMERICAS

Doctors Hope a Gene Will Let Heart Grow Own Bypasses

By John J. Goldman  
*Los Angeles Times*

**NEW YORK** — Physicians at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center have announced what they say is the first application of gene therapy to heart disease: the injection of a gene instructing cells to make new blood vessels into the heart of a 60-year-old man.

The hope is that the heart will grow its own bypasses, opening a new era of treatment. The gene was

carried by a modified virus for the common cold.

In the new issue of the *Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery*, researchers at the medical center described successful animal experiments using gene therapy that resulted in the growth of cardiac blood vessels. On Dec. 17, surgeons at New York Hospital performed two bypasses on a patient with three clogged arteries. The third artery was so blocked that it could not be

Instead, a gene-based agent to stimulate the growth of blood vessels was injected into heart muscle near the blocked artery. The hope is that a network of new, smaller blood vessels will grow, compensating for the clogged artery.

Cornell physicians said it would be some time before they know whether new vessels would grow.

In addition to the clinical trial, other approaches to induce cardiac blood vessel growth are under way.

"Preliminary laboratory experi-

ments involving the multiple approaches have all looked quite promising," said Dr. Leslie Leinwand, head of the basic research council of the American Heart Association.

Of the New York trial, she said: "This is quite an invasive procedure, and I think it is important to be cautious and not expect too much from this early safety trial."

In November, researchers in Massachusetts reported that gene therapy reversed disease in a group

of patients with hopelessly blocked blood vessels in their legs.

At the University of California, San Diego Medical Center, animal studies have shown that the gene therapy approach works. But researchers there have moved on to other techniques, using infusions of proteins that cause blood vessel growth.

These proteins can be injected into the bloodstream without the need for direct injection into heart muscle.

POLITICAL NOTES

Clinton Offers Medicare Deal

**WASHINGTON** — With older Americans at greater risk for being denied private health coverage, President Bill Clinton proposed Tuesday to let early retirees and laid-off workers buy into Medicare as early as age 55.

The president's proposal is similar to an option offered by Social Security, in which people can spread their pension benefits over a longer period, starting at age 62 instead of 65.

"These people have spent their lifetimes working hard, supporting their families, contributing to society," Mr. Clinton said. "Just at the time they most need health care, they are least attractive to health insurers who demand higher premiums or deny coverage outright."

The plan, if approved by Congress, would let some Americans from 62 to 65 pay a monthly premium of about \$300 — plus an additional monthly payment of \$10 to \$20 — to get government health insurance through Medicare. Once they became fully eligible for Medicare, at age 65, people who bought in early would pay slightly higher out-of-pocket fees than those who did not.

Laid-off workers over age 55 would be offered a similar buy-in option. (AP)

Boy Scouts vs. Atheists et al

**LOS ANGELES** — The California Supreme Court has been asked to let homosexuals, agnostics and atheists join the Boy Scouts of America.

The challenge, to a movement that has not changed its rules since its foundation at the turn of the century, hinged on whether the Boy Scouts should be considered a business or a charitable organization.

If the organization is deemed to be a business, it could be forced to admit homosexuals, women and atheists. The ruling could have national implications. (Reuters)

Quote/Unquote

**JAMES RUBIN**, State Department spokesman, on reports that broadcasters are being overcharged by the Cuban government to cover the papal visit starting Jan. 21: "As we get closer to the visit, I'll try to make sure I'm armed with all the information surrounding that visit. But I can state with great confidence here and now that we are against price gouging." (IHT)

Away From Politics

• A new high school in California whose student body is expected to be about two-thirds white will be named after Martin Luther King Jr. despite some race-based concerns. The Riverside school board rejected worries that using the slain civil rights leader's name could hurt students' college chances in less-tolerant states. (AP)

• Children breast-fed longer do better in school, with benefits that can be measured into adolescence, a report asserts. Researchers at the Christchurch School of Medicine in New Zealand, said they followed more than 1,000 children from birth in 1977 through age 18. Some were breast-fed less than four months, others four to seven and some for eight or more; others were not breast-fed at all. The report says the longer infants were breast-fed, the higher they scored in evaluations. (Reuters)



President Clinton discussing budget initiatives with his economics team, from left: Paul Begala, presidential adviser; Franklin Raines, chairman of the Office of Management and Budget, and Erskine Bowles, chief of staff.

Gingrich on Surplus: Cut Debt and Taxes

By Neil A. Lewis  
*New York Times Service*

**ATLANTA** — The House speaker, Newt Gingrich, has proposed that any budget surplus produced this year be used to reduce the national debt and to pay for the first of a series of annual across-the-board tax cuts.

Mr. Gingrich spoke before President Bill Clinton's declaration Monday that the budget he will send to Congress later this month will indeed be balanced — a situation that has not occurred since 1969.

The speaker said it was important symbolically to return any surplus produced by the strong economy to taxpayers.

At a breakfast meeting of the Cobb County Chamber of Commerce here, Mr. Gingrich said that the anticipated budget surpluses should also be used to lower the national debt. And he said his long-range goals for future surpluses were to eliminate the so-called death penalty — high inheritance taxes — and to reduce the capital gains tax.

The first goal should be "to pay down the debt" from the surplus, he said, especially on the trust funds for trans-

portation and Social Security. But he added that it was an important goal to "try to get to at least a small tax cut every year." Even in the first year a surplus occurs, there should be an across-the-board cut achieved either by increasing personal deductions or reducing tax rates, he told reporters after the speech.

"We should take a step in the right direction, even if it's a small step," Mr. Gingrich said. Such an approach to cutting taxes, he said, was preferable to tax cuts for specific groups like those in last year's budget agreement.

Mr. Gingrich said that the drastically changed federal fiscal landscape, widely anticipated in the coming years, should be used to gradually reduce all taxes, including local taxes, to no more than four of an individual's income.

"I would suggest that in peacetime, our goal should be that all three levels — state, local and federal governments — should not take more than 25 percent," he said, adding that the average is now about 38 percent.

Mr. Gingrich said he was unsure about whether there would be a surplus in the current fiscal year, adding that he would

know better in coming weeks when the Congressional Budget Office and the Office of Management and Budget release their projections for the deficit.

Mr. Gingrich also agreed with Mr. Clinton's call to have Congress address the issue of changing the Social Security system before the end of the century.

But Mr. Gingrich took issue with most analysts, who believe that doing so would involve considerable sacrifice.

He proposed that Congress establish a commission, comprised of members who represented three generations, to consider ways to buttress the Social Security system.

While not offering any specific proposals, he rejected the view that painful choices are inevitable.

"Anyone who thinks you're going to have to make painful choices doesn't understand the marketplace," he said.

Mr. Gingrich said he believed that the best, if not the only, opportunity to change the Social Security system would be in the "12 to 15 months after the elections this fall." After that, he said, the cross-currents of presidential politics would be too strong to deal with the issue.

Snag on Lawyers Delays Unabomber Trial

*Washington Post Service*

**SACRAMENTO** — The trial of Theodore Kaczynski, which came to a mysterious and sudden stop when the alleged Unabomber blurted out to the court that he had a "very important" statement to make about his relationship with his attorneys, has been delayed.

Opening statements, scheduled to begin Monday morning, were delayed until Thursday at the earliest and the jurors, who had not yet come into the courtroom when Mr. Kaczynski staged his outburst, were excused until then.

Mr. Kaczynski was ushered into the judge's chambers with his attorneys for more than four hours of discussion.

While the exact nature of the conference was not revealed, leaving Mr. Kaczynski himself has

ski's first public utterance since his arrest largely wrapped in mystery, U.S. District Judge Garland Burrell Jr. — and Mr. Kaczynski's own words — indicated the defendant is again wrangling with his own attorneys.

"Your honor, before these proceedings begin, I would like to revisit the issue of my relationship with my attorneys," Mr. Kaczynski said.

The defendant previously has fought with his lawyers over their attempts to portray him as mentally ill. At least two mental health experts, hired by the defense, have examined Mr. Kaczynski and concluded that the former mathematics professor turned mountain man suffers from the delusions of a paranoid schizophrenic.

Mr. Kaczynski himself has

the reclusive put it in one of his own journals, "a sickie." He has refused to be examined by government psychiatrists and has cut off interviews with his own doctors when they broached the subject of his possible mental illness.

Because of Mr. Kaczynski's refusal to be examined by government experts, his defense team has been denied the opportunity to offer mental health testimony.

Efforts by his attorneys to secure a plea bargain — an admittance of guilt in exchange for a life sentence rather than the possibility of death — have been rebuffed by prosecutors.

But Mark O'Sullivan, an FBI chaplain who is serving as the spokesman for the family of a slain forestry lobbyist, Gilbert Murray, said the family was "extremely disappointed to have the defendant stand up and grind things to a halt today."

Robert Cleary, the prosecutor, also expressed frustration and asked Judge Burrell in court to "firmly and finally" resolve the disagreements between Mr. Kaczynski and his lawyers.

A WEEK IN THE LIFE OF THE IHT

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HEALTH/SCIENCE

Tuesday  
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Wednesday  
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Thursday  
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Saturday-Sunday  
ART/THE MONEY REPORT  
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David Brinkley's New Role: Pitchman

By Bill Carter  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — A series of commercials using the former ABC News anchorman David Brinkley as a spokesman began appearing on network news programs last weekend, including on Mr. Brinkley's former weekly discussion program, "This Week."

The commercials, for the giant agribusiness company Archer Daniels Midland, featured Mr. Brinkley, who retired from ABC last year, telling viewers: "I will still speak straight and true. I'll never change that. But now I will bring you information about food, the environment, agriculture — issues of importance to the American people and the world."

Mr. Brinkley's appearance created

the possibility that the audience might think he still worked on his former program.

ABC was concerned enough about the potential confusion that it had the current co-anchor of "This Week," Cokie Roberts, issue a disclaimer about Mr. Brinkley immediately after the first of three commercials that he appeared in was broadcast.

Ms. Roberts said: "First, we want to congratulate David Brinkley on his new role. After leaving ABC News, he's now the spokesperson for Archer Daniels Midland."

ABC had the right to keep the commercial off the air, as it does for any commercial it deems inappropriate.

"We did review the commercial and decided there was no reason not to air it," said Eileen Murphy, spokeswoman for ABC News. "It put us in a

unique position. But David doesn't work for us anymore."

But Joan Konner, publisher of the *Columbia Journalism Review* and a former dean of the Columbia School of Journalism, said of Mr. Brinkley's new role: "I think it's awful. Lines should be distinct, and they are not distinct in this case."

She added: "It would have been a testament to the integrity of ABC News not to air this particular commercial."

Mr. Brinkley, 76, did not return telephone calls seeking comment.

Archer Daniels Midland, based in Decatur, Illinois, has been a longtime sponsor of "This Week."

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## ASIA/PACIFIC

## South Korean Meltdown Leaves the North Short of Words

By Kevin Sullivan  
*Washington Post Service*

SEOUL — Remember North Korea? For the last two years, when the world thought about the Korean Peninsula it usually thought about the North: starving children, an unpredictable Stalinist regime suspected of making nuclear weapons, a million-man army posing a constant threat along the world's most heavily fortified border.

But in recent months, the world's focus has turned almost exclusively to South Korea. The economic meltdown in the world's 11th-largest economy has stolen the headlines. The election of a longtime dissident, Kim Dae Jung, as president two weeks ago has eclipsed speculation about how North Korea's leader, Kim Jong Il, is affecting the geopolitical balance in the region.

Most analysts say the situation may be a silver lining to South Korea's economic pain. Despite fears among conservatives in Seoul that instability in

South Korea might tempt the North into belligerence or even military aggression, analysts agree that the crisis has done the opposite. Relations between the rival Koreas are more calm and free of vitriol than they have been in months.

"North Korea needs help from the South," said Ahn Byung Joon, a political science professor at Yonsei University in Seoul. "Like it or not, the South is still the only country that can provide them with large-scale aid. My hunch is that they don't want to give the impression that they are interfering in South Korea's domestic problems."

Some here think North Korea is simply confused. The workings of the international stock, bond and currency markets that have crippled South Korea are a decidedly foreign concept in North Korea's insulated Communist economy.

South Korea also remains far ahead of North Korea by every economic measure. When North Korea observes South Koreans still eating well and enjoying world-class industrial production de-

spite their country's distress, many analysts say, North Korean leaders must wonder: What's the big problem?

"I don't think they know what to make of it," the U.S. ambassador to South Korea, Stephen Bosworth, said in an interview. "For a long time, they were kind of puzzled by all this. I don't think there was a broad understanding of what was going on."

The intense focus on South Korea has given North Korea a chance to step out of the international spotlight for a moment. That takes some pressure off Kim Jong Il while many fear that severe economic distress in his country could lead to dangerous instability.

At the same time, North Korea probably has more food available now than it has had in months. The fall harvest, while meager, is helping to keep starvation at bay. Large shipments of food aid from abroad arrived in the North between August and October, further bolstering the food stocks.

Analysts agree that North Korea's food supply will be drastically low again in a few months as stocks are depleted, but for now, North Korea's belly is relatively full on a diet that is "spartan but adequate," according to one observer.

North Korea also received something of a Christmas present when the election of Kim Dae Jung signaled the impending end of the administration of President Kim Young Sam, who is hated by the North Koreans.

President-elect Kim, while still a strong advocate of military deterrence against the North, is seen as far more moderate and more willing to engage the North Koreans. It is telling that North Korea's propaganda machine is still howling in the Korean War. The meeting was relatively quiet about Kim Dae Jung.

Overall, North Korea has been oddly quiet and well-behaved lately. There have been no military provocations along the Demilitarized Zone and none of the gloating that might have been expected about South Korea's humiliating economic crisis. Even the loud-

speakers along the DMZ that hurl North Korea's propaganda southward have gone largely silent.

"They've done a bit of crowing over the situation down here, but not nearly as much as they could have," a U.S. official in Seoul said. "They've been far less noisy and obnoxious than in any previous election. Personally, I think it looks like they are preparing to get more engaged with the South."

Indeed, on Dec. 9, in the middle of South Korea's financial disintegration, North Korean negotiators sat down with American, South Korean and Chinese officials for the first substantive peace talks in 40 years among the key parties in the Korean War. The meeting was widely hailed as the best chance to achieve a formal peace treaty to replace the armistice that suspended the fighting in 1953. But most newspapers in South Korea played the story quietly on inside pages and it drew little reaction from the people of South Korea, who were preoccupied with the financial turmoil.

"North Korea is just not what people are interested in right now," the U.S. official said. "For two years, no matter what the nominal subject of conversation was, it would always come around to North Korea. Now, it always comes around to the economy."

Given the secretive nature of North Korea, analysts say it is too soon to tell whether South Korea's financial problems will help or hinder prospects for better relations. Some worry that the problems eliminate a key incentive for North Korea to talk to the South — money.

North Korea desperately needs financial assistance, and South Korea has always been able to entice the North with its vast wealth and promises of help. Now that South Korea has little money to spare, will the North be as willing to talk?

A key test of South Korea's new economic realities will be its contributions to an international project to build nuclear power plants in North Korea. Under the terms of a U.S.-brokered 1994 deal, North Korea agreed to suspend its nuclear power program in exchange for two new light-water nuclear reactors and deliveries of fuel oil.

Ben Limb, a top adviser to Kim Dae Jung, said the president-elect was "100 percent behind" the project, which is overseen by the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization.

Ambassador Bosworth, the development organization's former executive director, also said he believed South Korea would continue to meet its obligations to the organization.

## BRIEFLY

## Train Crash in Fog Kills 51 in India

NEW DELHI — A passenger train sped through a red light on a foggy night in northern India and slammed into a parked train, killing 51 people and injuring 62, United News of India reported Tuesday.

The collision occurred late Monday near the Karna railroad station, 400 miles southeast of New Delhi, the agency said, quoting a Railroad Ministry statement. The ministry said some bodies were still feared trapped in the debris.

One survivor said rescue workers reached the remote site four hours after the accident. The parked train had apparently halted after hitting a cow.

## Pol Pot Still Held By Khmer Rouge

BANGKOK — Khmer Rouge guerrillas in Cambodia have allowed a Thai reporter to meet briefly with Pol Pot, dispelling rumors that the former Khmer Rouge leader had fled abroad from their jungle hideout, the Bangkok Post reported Tuesday.

"My political life is finished," said Mr. Pol Pot, who was condemned last fall by his comrades to life under house arrest in Anlong Veng, a village near the Thai border.

"I probably cannot say more."

Mr. Pol Pot, 73, is responsible for the deaths of more than a million people when he ruled Cambodia from 1975 to 1979. The Thai reporter, Prasit Saengpruang, who reportedly met him on Sunday, said Mr. Pol Pot appeared ill. (NYT)

## \$378 Million Sought In Korean Food Aid

LONDON — Launching the biggest appeal in its history, the World Food Program urged the international community on Tuesday to donate more than \$378 million this year to avert famine in North Korea.

"The number of people at risk are a vast majority of the population of 23 million," said the program's executive director, Catherine Bertini. Last year, the UN agency provided more than 363,000 tons of food to 4.7 million North Koreans. (AP)

## Mao's Body on View

BEIJING — The embalmed corpse of Mao Zedong was back on public display Tuesday in Beijing.

After nine months of touch-ups and structural changes, the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall in Beijing's Tiananmen Square quietly reopened to the public.

Mao died in 1976 after a 27-year reign as China's absolute ruler. (Reuters)

## Cohen Sets Asia Trip

SEOUL — Defense Secretary William Cohen is scheduled to visit South Korea on Jan. 21 as part of an 11-day tour of Asia that also includes China and Japan, a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Seoul said Tuesday.

Mr. Cohen was scheduled to visit Asia in November but canceled because of the crisis over the weapons inspection program in Iraq.

South Korea will be the last leg of the trip, which begins Jan. 12 and ends Jan. 22, the spokesman said. (Reuters)

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**GLOBAL COVERAGE**

## EUROPE

## Europe Chastises Turkey on Kurds

Italy and Others Urge Ankara to End War and Solve Refugee Crisis

By Stephen Kinzer  
*New York Times Service*

ISTANBUL — The surge of Kurdish refugees fleeing aboard rusty boats from Turkey to Italy has again focused European attention on the 13-year-old war between Kurdish rebels and the Turkish Army, one of the world's longest-lasting and most intractable civil conflicts.

Officials in Italy and several other European countries have made renewed calls on Turkey to change its approach to the conflict, but Turkey has rejected them.

Last week, more than 1,200 refugees, most of them Kurds from Turkey along with some from northern Iraq, arrived in Italy. Reports from news agencies and refugee groups suggest that 1,000 or more Kurds may be on the way. Roman Catholic bishops have called on the government to set up special reception centers for them.

Refugees in Italy said they had paid \$1,000 to \$4,000 to smugglers who brought them to Istanbul and other Turkish ports for the trip. It is the largest flow of refugees into Italy since 16,000 Albanians landed there last year.

Alarmed at the exodus, senior police officials from Italy, Turkey, Austria, Germany, France and Switzerland have agreed to meet in Rome on Wednesday to map out a strategy.

The Italian government, influenced by human rights advocates in governing

parties and the Roman Catholic Church, has welcomed the Kurds with a warmth that Turkey finds disconcerting.

Prime Minister Romano Prodi asserted Sunday that Italy would greet Kurdish refugees "with open arms" and said the issue of their civil rights in Turkey is "real, not fictitious." President Luigi Scalfaro said Italy was "wide open" to people "living with persecution."

Turkish officials replied by insisting that Kurdish refugees have no reason to claim persecution in Turkey and that their applications for political asylum are unjustified. They have warned that those who are fleeing include criminals and supporters of the rebel forces.

[A Turkish Kurd refugee whose asylum application was twice rejected by Germany died Tuesday after dousing himself with gasoline and setting himself on fire, The Associated Press reported from Wesel, Germany.]

The German authorities said he had spent about six months in a Turkish prison on suspicion of being an accessory to the killing of a policeman there.]

[The position of the Turkish government is that in Turkey, there is no Kurdish question," Sukru Sina Gurel, a minister without portfolio in the government of Prime Minister Mesut Yilmaz, said to the Italian newspaper *La Stampa*. "At a time when many European countries are closing their doors to this dangerous class of person, Italy, by guaranteeing political asylum, offers it a

self as a new refuge. But it is dangerous to take criminals along with refugees."

Turkish officials are unhappy that the political wing of the Kurdish Workers Party, the main rebel group, is allowed to operate in Rome. Mehmet Balci, a spokesman there for the political wing, said people were fleeing because of brutal practices by the Turkish Army.

"Their homes were burned, and cattle were killed," Mr. Balci said to The Associated Press. "They are fleeing the war to places where they can live in safety."

Other European governments have joined Italy in urging that Turkey re-examine its policy toward the Kurdish rebels. Their concern stems in part from fear that if Kurds are granted refugee status in Italy, they will seek to travel from there to other countries. Italy is one of nine EU nations in the so-called Schengen group, which has abolished most controls on immigration.

## ■ Kurd Goes on Trial in Germany

A Kurd accused of involvement in a spate of arson attacks against Turkish targets in Germany four years ago went on trial Tuesday in Celle, Germany. Reuters reported.

The 48-year-old man, identified as Faysal D. and as a former spokesman of the Kurdish Workers Party, is also charged with heading a terrorist organization. One person was killed in the attacks.



A diver searching Copenhagen's harbor Tuesday for the statue's head.

## Copenhagen Symbol, The Little Mermaid, Loses Head Again

*The Associated Press*

COPENHAGEN — The Little Mermaid was not looking wistfully out to sea as usual on Tuesday — vandals had cut off the head of the statue for the second time.

The decapitation was reported before dawn by a passer-by in the harborside park where the statue perches on a rock. Scores of shocked Danes streamed to the park after morning news programs broadcast the story.

"It's disgusting," said Henrik Bruun, a retiree. "It's a stupid prank, real stupid."

Federica Vianello, an Italian tourist, said: "We're stunned. She is like Copenhagen's Eiffel Tower."

The first decapitation of the statue based on the Hans Christian Andersen story was in 1964. The vandalism appalled Danes and the vandalism was investigated by the police homicide squad. No arrests were made.

Scuba divers searched the frigid harbor waters for the head and dogs combed the park for clues. The police said they were looking for two young men who were seen in the park around the time the decapitation was reported.

Copenhagen's chief architect, Otto Kaesner, told TV2 that it would be "very expensive" to replace the head but declined to give details.

## For German Seminarians, Pulpits Hard to Find as Church-Tax Receipts Fall

By Edmund L. Andrews  
*New York Times Service*

income tax of every registered Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jew.

MOERFELDEN, Germany — When Gert Holle began to prepare to become a Lutheran minister more than eight years ago, he braced himself for arduous studies followed by hard work and modest pay.

But now, five months before he is supposed to take his vows, the 33-year-old seminarian faces the one prospect he did not anticipate: unemployment. For the first time in memory, the bishop here announced recently that the church has jobs for only a fraction of the 48 seminarians who will graduate in May.

So after spending years studying theology, Greek and Latin, Mr. Holle is now cramping for a backup career in public relations. "At least in public relations are you working with people," he said grimly, as he sipped a cup of tea in his sparsely furnished apartment.

Mr. Holle's problem stems not from a crisis of faith, but rather a crisis in tax revenues. Under an unusual century-old system, religious institutions in Germany get almost all their revenue from a 9 percent church surtax imposed on its

\$500 million budget in 1997 and for each of the next five years. In Saxony, in Eastern Germany, the Protestant churches are gearing up to sell or rent as many as 200 empty church buildings.

"As long as unemployment stays high, the financial situation will not get any better," said Bishop Peter Steinacker, who oversees the Protestant churches in the West German region of Hesse-Nassau.

Germany's church tax supports three main religious groups: the Evangelical Churches, an umbrella organization of Protestants that oversees the Lutheran, Reformed, and United Protestant branches; Roman Catholicism; and Judaism.

Protestants, most of them Lutherans, account for 45 percent of the German population, with Roman Catholics at 37 percent. Jews represent only a small percentage.

In early November, Protestant leaders in Hesse announced plans to cut 25 percent of spending on 19 programs, including psychological counseling and adult education. Pastors will be sent into retirement as soon as they turn 60. The church will also sharply reduce its extensive support for kindergartens and cut

the number of religion teachers it sends to public schools.

Over the next five years, church leaders in Hesse seek substantial cuts in the ranks of local pastors. Their numbers have kept pace through the years with the growing wealth of both Germany and its churches, swelling to about 1,800, from about 1,200 in 1970. Church officials say they want to reduce that number by several hundred.

"We have tried to avoid unemployment among ministers," Bishop Steinacker said, "but there were simply too many. We couldn't anticipate the development of the economy."

Mr. Holle and many of his classmates were shocked by the news. Most of them have spent at least eight years preparing for the ministry — at a cost to the church of more than \$100,000 per person.

"They say that our training should make us good for many kinds of work," said Frank Albrecht, one of Mr. Holle's classmates. "But we are competing with all kinds of graduates in the arts and humanities, and we have a disadvantage: We're older than most of them."

Many of the seminarians are hunting

deeply into their pockets. But many Germans view the idea of passing a collection plate as tasteless.

High-ranking Protestant officials have begun talking openly about the need to reduce their dependence on the tax system. They are also trying to improve the image of the church. "I prefer to describe this as a time of fundamental change, rather than a crisis," Bishop Steinacker said.

## Kohl Ally Holds Course

Free Democrats' Leader Calls for Party Unity

*Reuters*

STUTTGART, Germany — The leader of the Free Democrats, one of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition partners, called on the party Tuesday to unite to ensure its political survival.

The party chairman, Wolfgang Gerhard, told delegates at a party congress here that he would stick to his prescription of economic deregulation and tax cuts as he focused on the battle to cut unemployment in Germany, which is at a postwar high of 11.8 percent.

"Reducing unemployment is a central aim of liberal policy," he said. "We will only create momentum if we offer clear incentives to invest in Germany through fewer taxes and social charges."

Dissent within the small party — the traditional kingmaker of German politics that has been part of every government since 1949 — grew loud in the weeks before the annual congress. Prominent figures from the left wing of the party had said that the leadership was harming the party's election chances by focusing on economic issues while ignoring matters such as education and civil rights.

The party's difficulties have caused concern among the other members of Mr. Kohl's alliance as they look forward to four state elections this year as well as a general election in September, in which Mr. Kohl is seeking a fifth term.

Opinion polls show that support for the Free Democratic Party is hovering

dangerously close to the 5 percent level that a party must obtain to be represented in Parliament.

"From today onward, the FDP must show confidence in its stance, clarity in its aims, conviction to its causes and a willingness to fight — against our opponents and not against ourselves," Mr. Gerhard said. "The most incorrect thing the FDP could do now would be to depart from the path we've started out on."

Mr. Gerhard's rejection of a shift to the left brought an expression of relief from Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats.

"The FDP chairman has made clear that the FDP remains a reliable coalition partner," said Peter Hintze, general secretary of the Christian Democratic Union.

We are not in a situation that the leadership will not use the resources available to it to appeal to the public.

Mr. Hintze, the Christian Democrat spokesman in the show semi by Mr. Kohl's coalition, which took office in 1998, was appointed by Mr. Kohl.

Mr. Hintze said his party would be a member of the government when it is formed.

The Free Democrats, which is scheduled to join the government when it is formed, has not yet decided whether to join a coalition with the Social Democrats or the Greens.

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Loses Head Again

## INTERNATIONAL

## Ski Crash Kills Sonny Bono, Singer Turned Congressman

The Associated Press

**SOUTH LAKE TAHOE, California** — Sonny Bono, the self-deprecating half of the Sonny and Cher duo who moved on to City Hall and then Congress as a Republican representative from California, was killed when he skied into a tree. He was 62 years old.

Mr. Bono, an avid skier, had been reported missing two hours before his body was found Monday evening off a main trail at Heavenly Ski Resort on the Nevada-California state line, some 55 miles (90 kilometers) south of Reno.

His death came less than a week after Michael Kennedy, the 39-year-old son of the late Robert Kennedy, was killed in a similar accident in Aspen, Colorado.

A Bono spokesman, Frank Cullen Jr.,

**Cher's Former Partner, 62, Hits Tree Off Main Trail at Western Resort**

said the California congressman was at the resort with his wife, Mary Whitaker, and their two children, 6-year-old Channa and 9-year-old Chesare.

Born in Detroit on Feb. 16, 1935, Salvatore Bono moved to California with his family when he was 7 and turned to songwriting after high school. He drove a meat delivery truck, squeezing in trips to record companies to drop off songs.

As a songwriter and singer, he worked with Phil Spector and the Righteous Brothers. His first hit as a writer was "Needles and Pins," which he wrote with Jack Nitzsche. It became a top 20 single for the Searchers in 1964.

After they were divorced in 1974,

their solo television efforts lagged, as did an attempt to revive their partnership took off. That same year their song "Baby Don't Go" got Sonny and Cher a contract with Aico-Atlantic.

Their first hit, "I Got You, Babe," went to No. 1 on the Billboard charts in August 1965. "Baby Don't Go" was released and got to the top 20, and other hits followed — "The Beat Goes On," "It's the Little Things," "It's a Beautiful Story" and "Laugh at Me."

Sonny and Cher turned to television, with a hit variety show, "The Sonny and Cher Comedy Hour," on CBS from 1971 to 1974.

He ran for the Senate in 1992, finishing a weak third in the Republican primary — and again became the butt of jokes.

But in 1994, Mr. Bono won the Republican primary easily in California's 44th District and rode the Republican tide with 56 percent of the votes to go to Congress. He won re-election in 1996.

"The last thing in the world I thought I would be is a U.S. congressman, given all the bocce vests and Eskimo boots I used to wear," Mr. Bono said in an appearance at the Washington Press Club Foundation dinner shortly after he took office in January 1995.

His speaking skills made him the second-most requested attraction at House members' events during the 1996 campaign season.

## Georgi Sviridov Dies; 'Pride of Russian Music'

Reuters

**MOSCOW** — Georgi Sviridov, 82, one of the most prominent Russian composers this century, died Monday night of a heart attack, doctors said Tuesday. "I deeply regret that Georgi Sviridov has died," Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin was quoted as saying by Interfax news agency. "Undoubtedly he was one of the greatest composers of the 20th century, a truly Russian musician who made an invaluable contribution to the treasury of domestic and world culture."

Mr. Sviridov wrote choral and symphonic music, mainly inspired by Russian classical literature and poetry.

He was a disciple of one of Russia's most famous composers, Dmitri Shostakovich, who once called Mr. Sviridov his most talented pupil and his works "the pride of Russian music."

Mr. Sviridov's "Time — Forward March!" was for many years the signature theme of the Soviet-era Vremya television news program.

## Billie Dove, 97, Silent Film Star

**NEW YORK (NYT)** — Billie Dove, 97, a star of silent films, died Dec. 31 in Los Angeles.

A former Ziegfeld Follies dancer, she played a leading role in dozens of silent films and also had a brief Hollywood career in the early days of sound movies.

Often she was cast as a damsel in distress, confidently awaiting rescue at the last minute by actors like Douglas Fairbanks, with whom she starred in "The Black Pirate" in 1926. After playing the title role in "American Beauty" in 1927, she was billed as The American Beauty.

Playing opposite everyone from Basil Rathbone to Eddie Cantor and Clara Bow, Miss Dove acted in a broad range of films: costume epics, war movies, westerns, romantic comedies.

## Francisco Rodrigo, 83, Senator

**MANILA (AP)** — Former Senator Francisco (Soc) Rodrigo, 83, who was jailed three times for his opposition to the late dictator Ferdinand Marcos, died Sunday. The Philippine Star newspaper, for which he wrote a column from 1986 until shortly before his death, said he died of complications from pneumonia.

Mr. Rodrigo served in the Philippine Senate from 1955 to 1967 and was an arch critic of Mr. Marcos. He was among the first of Mr. Marcos's opponents jailed in a maximum security cell at army headquarters when martial law was declared in 1972.

Raymond-Leopold Bruckberger, 90, a Swiss priest and writer who served as the chaplain of the French Resistance during World War II, died Sunday near Fribourg, Switzerland. The author of countless essays and several books, he was also known as a rebel within the Roman Catholic Church, criticizing the Vatican's reforms and championing the use of Latin in church ceremonies. (AP)

## U.S. Envoy to Mexico Is Picked

By Al Kamen  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — The Clinton administration, after months of searching and internal wrangling, has apparently picked the veteran diplomat Jeffrey Davidow, assistant secretary of state for Latin America, to be ambassador to Mexico, according to senior administration officials.

Mr. Davidow, who has been ambassador to Venezuela and before that to Zambia, should easily obtain Senate confirmation, officials said. They noted that he was confirmed for his current job in 1996.

Sources said an "action memo" with Mr. Davidow's name on it had been sent to President Bill Clinton and was awaiting his approval so the critical ambassadorship could be filled. The post has been vacant since former Representative Jim Jones of Oklahoma left in June.

Mr. Clinton's first choice was William Weld, the former governor of Massachusetts, whose nomination was announced in July 1997.

Though a fellow Republican, Mr. Weld was strongly opposed by Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. Mr. Helms blocked a Senate vote by refusing to hold a committee hearing on the nomination.

If he is nominated by the president and confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Davidow, 50, would be arriving in Mexico to confront an increasingly volatile political situation and the possibility of renewed violence.

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## ALGERIA: Regime Angry Rejects Offers of International Aid

Continued from Page 1

Only de Gaulle, the hero of the World War II Resistance, was able to head them off, by taking power and proclaiming the Fifth Republic in 1958. But four years later, he bowed to the inevitable, and Algeria won its independence.

Nearly 2 million pieds noirs, descendants of French settlers in Algeria, fled to France, as did about 700,000 Algerians who worked for them.

Today there are about 5 million Muslims in France, most of them from North Africa. They are relegated to ugly urban slums surrounding Paris and other cities, angry pockets of poverty where members of the fundamentalist Armed Islamic Group — thought to be responsible for some of the worst violence in Algeria — recruited disillusioned youths in 1995 and 1996.

The authorities contend that the group terrorized the nation in those years with bombings of subway stations that killed a dozen people and wounded hundreds, with the aim of pressuring Paris to cut off relations with the Algerian regime.

French anti-riot police still patrol the Paris Metro today because of those bombings, but the killings in Algeria have only escalated.

"I'd like to see the first country that will send its military there," the Belgian foreign minister, Erik Derycke, said Tuesday.

The French government's statement Monday condemned the massacres of 412 people at the start of the Muslim holy month of Ramadan last week as "acts of barbaric savagery," but carefully avoided pinning them on Islamic

fundamentalists: "The French authorities, in the most absolute manner, condemn these terrorist crimes, which can have no justification, especially a religious one," the statement said.

"They recall the legitimate right of the Algerian population to be protected. The duty of any government is to allow its citizens to live in peace and security."

Calling on President Liamaine Zeroual to continue political changes that produced multiparty legislative elections last year, even though the outlawed Islamic parties remained banned, the statement continued. "It is essential that this process should lead rapidly to authentic democratization that would allow the integration into political life of all forces desiring to put an end to the violence and the massacres."

But the militants appear to have changed their tactics in recent weeks. Until now, they have concentrated their activity on the fertile farm belt south of the capital. But after several particularly shocking massacres in August and September, the government stepped up military operations to flush militants from the area, achieving some success.

Many of the latest attacks have occurred in areas of western Algeria that had been relatively calm.

Algerian authorities, who have rebuffed all attempts to negotiate a reconciliation with the Islamic movement, reacted with indignation.

"The French authorities have no right to remind the Algerian government of its duties, and it is out of place that they suggest solutions while Algeria is carrying out its own approach to end the crisis," the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

Six years ago, the Islamic Salvation Front, seeking to create a state based on Islamic law, was on the brink of winning democratic elections when the government canceled the final round of voting.

Guerrillas have been fighting the government ever since, and thousands of people have been killed.

## MASSACRES: Surge Reported in Algeria

Continued from Page 1

participating in the reconstruction of a peaceful Algeria."

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While the shift suggests that the milita-

ritants are under pressure from Algerian authorities, it also indicates that they still retain the capability to move arms and men around the country with relative ease, analysts said.

## BRIEFLY

### Oil-for-Food Plan Gets UN Approval

UNITED NATIONS, New York

— The United Nations has approved a new food distribution plan in Iraq, opening the way for a resumption of limited Iraqi oil sales, a UN spokesman said Tuesday.

The oil-for-food deal allows Baghdad to sell about \$2 billion worth of oil every six months to buy food, medicine and other humanitarian supplies to ease the effects of sanctions in force since Iraq's 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

The program, which took effect in December 1996, was renewed by the Security Council on Dec. 4 for a third six-month period. But Iraq suspended oil exports to protest delays in receiving supplies bought with the proceeds, accusing the United States of holding up the approval of contracts in the UN sanctions committee.

Baghdad said it would resume selling oil only after the United Nations had approved its new food distribution plan. (Reuters)

## A Defiant Kaunda

LUSAKA, Zambia — Zambia's former president, Kenneth Kaunda, said Tuesday he would not be silenced by a "stupid law" barring him from politics.

He told supporters in a Lusaka court, where he is challenging his house arrest under state-of-emergency laws, that he would continue to defy restrictions imposed by President Frederick Chiluba last week, which include barring him from talking to news organizations.

"They can't silence me. They are too small," he told about 30 supporters in the courtroom before his hearing began. "I am going to disobey this stupid law."

Armed police tried to control about 200 noisy demonstrators outside the high court as lawyers argued with state prosecutors over amendments to their application for Mr. Kaunda's release. Witnesses said the police beat at least one of the protesters.

Mr. Kaunda, 73, was arrested on Dec. 25. The government alleged that he was involved in a failed coup attempt in October while he was out of the country. He denies the accusations. (Reuters)

## For the Record

• Some of the 300 deaths in the epidemic that has swept northeastern Kenya were caused by the Rift Valley fever virus, the World Health Organization said Tuesday.

But the UN agency said the virus, detected at the National Institute of Virology in South Africa on the basis of cultures taken from three victims, may not be the only cause of the deaths.

First isolated in livestock on a Rift Valley farm during a disease outbreak in 1931, the virus is spread by mosquitoes and causes spontaneous abortions in ewes and cows and death in lambs and calves.

Humans can be infected by contact with blood or body fluids from infected animals. (AFP)

• A search team in the mountains of western Canada recovered some of the bodies of skiers killed in one of several avalanches last weekend before poor weather halted operations Monday.

Three avalanches Friday and Saturday in the South Columbia range of southeastern British Columbia, buried back-country skiers and snowmobilers.

Searchers on Monday retrieved the bodies of four skiers out of a group of six buried in snow in Kokanee Glacier Park, north of Nelson, British Columbia. (Reuters)



A boy peeking through a phalanx of armed men in Daira de Ramika.

The International Press

**\$50 Million Home Sale Sets U.S. Record**

*Los Angeles Times*

The highest price ever paid for a private home in the United States was recorded this week in Nevada with the \$50 million sale of Thunderbird Lodge, the largest private estate at Lake Tahoe, which straddles the Nevada-California border in the Sierra Nevada mountains.

The previous U.S. record was \$47.5 million, paid by the multimedia mogul David Geffen for the Jack Warner Management company property in the southwest corner of the Las Vegas Valley as a site for a third Sun City development.

What is thought to be the world's

## Let's Look at the System

"The prevailing system of international lending is fundamentally flawed." Those are not the words of left-wing or right-wing critics of the International Monetary Fund — of whom there are plenty these days, in the U.S. Congress and elsewhere — but of the financier George Soros, who understands the system at least well enough to have made billions from it. In an article he published in the *Financial Times* last week, Mr. Soros argues for radical reform of a system in place since World War II.

The proximate cause of his proposal is the financial crisis sweeping through East and Southeast Asia, which, despite the best efforts of the IMF and other international firemen, shows little sign of abating.

The point here is not to bash the IMF, a multilateral lending institution that is called in only after conditions already have become desperate. Almost by definition, it faces no easy choices, and failure on its part could lead to a global financial meltdown on a scale that has never been seen. So any criticisms should be lodged with a sober understanding of the potential calamities that have thus far been avoided, both this time around and in previous crises involving Latin America.

Yet what has taken place thus far is sobering enough, and certainly should stimulate a vigorous, open debate about what works and does not work in the current setup — both in terms of resolving crises and, even more, in terms of avoiding them. Start in Asia's case, with how private banks happily flooded Asia with loans right up to the moment trouble began to appear.

Figures released on Monday by the Swiss-based Bank for International Settlements show that U.S., French and other bank lending surged to South Korea, Thailand, Indonesia and other nations now being described as pitiful cases with hopeless financial institutions. What were the banks' research departments saying six months ago? Nor did the IMF, or ratings agencies such as Moody's and Standard & Poor's, provide any warnings; all were issuing glowing report cards right up until the last. These statistics provide some underpinning to Mr. Soros's warning: "The private sector is ill-suited to allocate international credit. It provides either too little or too much."

Did the banks rush in partly because

they count on official rescue, from the IMF and other taxpayer-funded institutions, if things go wrong? It is impossible to say. But there is no question that the Latin American bailouts ended up hurting the borrowers far more than lenders in wealthy countries, and the current Asian bailouts seem to be moving in the same direction. Yes, Koreans themselves should bear the largest burden of restructuring. But it is fair to ask whether the banks that so happily encouraged South Korea's overborrowing should not also pay a price — both for reasons of equity and to encourage better research in the future.

A second major area of contention now is whether the IMF is squeezing the Asian economies too hard as a condition of rescue. Again, no one doubts that financial restructuring will dampen economic growth and cause unemployment. But, unlike past simulations that the IMF has faced, these nations were not spending profligately; their problems lie in the private banking sector, not in fiscal deficits. That is why some critics suggest that they should be permitted more leeway in running up budget deficits now to at least soften the coming recessions.

This debate will continue, but it is undeniable that the IMF rescues thus far are not working as hoped — are not restoring private confidence, in other words. In South Korea, the first plan had to be followed by a second. There are encouraging signs, although no certainty, that the second will take in, in small part thanks to the vigorous pro-reform commitments of President-elect Kim Dae Jung. In Thailand and Indonesia, currencies continue to sink. On Monday, the Thais asked for a revision of the IMF bailout deal negotiated in August. "The economic slowdown has been greater than anticipated," a senior official said.

Mr. Soros has proposed a new institution to regulate international finance. It would guarantee private loans openly — but for a fee, and only after receiving from borrowers the kind of financial data that now are frequently hidden in shadows. Bankers could lend more than this institution was willing to vouchsafe — but truly at their own risk. Other proposals have been, and will be, made. The key is to acknowledge the seriousness of the situation and the need to avoid repetitions.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Peace Politics in Israel

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu easily survived a budget vote on Monday and predicted that his government could stay in power through the year 2000. But the resignation of Foreign Minister David Levy on Sunday was a damaging blow to Mr. Netanyahu and to American peace diplomacy. With the loss of Mr. Levy, the Israeli cabinet's leading dove, and the five parliamentary votes he controls, Mr. Netanyahu's margin for political survival has become even more precarious, and more dependent on right-wing and religious parties, than it has been for the past 19 crisis-prone months.

The immediate question is whether Mr. Netanyahu can win cabinet approval for a new West Bank withdrawal plan before he meets with President Bill Clinton in Washington on Jan. 20. The new plan, already overdue under the Oslo peace agreements, should significantly increase the 27 percent of West Bank territory now under full or partial Palestinian control. If the current ruling coalition cannot accept such a step, early elections may be the best course for Israel. Mr. Netanyahu may be tempted to call them himself if he thinks he can capitalize on the negotiating impasse with the Palestinians to broaden his parliamentary majority.

Mr. Levy resigned over alleged shabby treatment of his Moroccan Jewish constituents in Israel's new budget. But he had been pushed to the brink by what he considered Mr. Netanyahu's inadequate response to American pleas for a big enough West Bank withdrawal to restart the stalled peace talks.

Whatever withdrawal plan Mr. Netanyahu now comes up with must survive scrutiny by a cabinet even less inclined to compromise than the one that nearly blocked Israel's troop withdrawal in the West Bank city of Hebron last year. Mr. Netanyahu must show leadership in the face of this discouraging cabinet arithmetic.

His session with Mr. Clinton this month, followed two days later by a

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

## Listening to Khatami

President Mohammed Khatami has agreed to be interviewed by Cable News Network this week, giving him the chance to open what he has termed a "thoughtful dialogue" with "the great people and nation of America." U.S. policymakers who watch developments in Iran are eager to see how he might give substance to that idea.

His interview will be scrutinized with the same care once given to pronouncements by Soviet leaders during the icy days of the Cold War.

The United States should follow up on any offer or hint of friendlier ties, but it should keep its expectations in check, and — recalling the humiliating failure suffered by the Reagan administration when it sought to exploit perceived "moderate" tendencies within Iran's ruling circles — it should remember how little the outside world really knows about the mysteries, intrigues and pitfalls of Iranian politics.

—Los Angeles Times.

## Herald Tribune

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S.A.S. (au capital de 1.200.000 F) RCS Nanterre B 73201/26. Commission Paritaire No. 61397  
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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1998

## EDITORIALS/OPINION

## Play the Iran Card and Make Saddam Unhappy

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — Saddam Hussein must be feeling pretty cocky right now. Yes, he has learned all the lessons from Gulf War I. Don't make yourself an easy target. Cooperate with UN inspectors just enough so that the United States can't bomb you, but not enough so that they will ever find the germ weapons you are making in your palaces. It is a strategy that has the White House tied in knots.

If Saddam is going to play smart, it is time the United States did, too — with a strategy that would rattle Saddam's cage and shake up the entire Middle East chessboard. It is a strategy that can be summed up in one word: Iran.

Saddam may not be afraid of America anymore, but he is still terrified of Tehran. Iran fought an eight-year war with Iraq, killed a million Iraqis, and still has not signed a peace treaty. A million Iraqis also lost their lives in that war. If you drive around Tehran you will notice that most of the posters are not denouncing the United States but extolling Iran's veterans of the war against Saddam.

Iran is not going to restart that war for America's sake, but any Iranian-

U.S. rapprochement would seriously undermine Saddam. It would strengthen Iran economically, tip the balance of power against Iraq and leave Saddam isolated as the only bad boy in the region. Given his own vengeful nature, he would assume that a strengthened Iran would soon come back after him.

If Washington is not going to play military hardball, it should at least play diplomatic hardball. It is time for President Bill Clinton to stop exchanging pleasantries with the moderate new Iranian president, Mohammed Khatami, and open a real dialogue.

I suspect that the United States has already asked Swiss intermediaries to explore with Iran how to open talks. If Washington has not yet done so, it probably will after Mr. Khatami appears on CNN on Wednesday. He asked for the interview so that he could directly address the American people.

Mr. Khatami has called for a "thoughtful dialogue" with America, has eased tensions with pro-U.S. Arab regimes, has blocked Syrian efforts to

isolate Qatar for hosting an economic conference attended by Israel, and has derailed Iraq's attempt to get the recent Islamic conference in Tehran to call for a lifting of sanctions on Baghdad.

Still, forging a U.S.-Iranian rapprochement would not be easy. The United States must demand that Iran halt terrorism against Israel, pro-U.S. Arabs and Iranian dissidents, and tone down its opposition to Arab-Israeli peace talks. Iran would demand billions of dollars it says is owed by the United States for weapons that Iran paid for but were never delivered because of the toppling of the shah in 1979.

Tehran would also demand an easing of U.S. restrictions on investment in Iran, and recognition of Iran's role in any future Gulf security arrangements.

In Washington, Congress would have to give its approval, and on the Iranian side Mr. Khatami would have to overcome supporters of Iran's spiritual guide, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, who still thrive on hatred of America.

The Iranian leadership can't quite make up its mind — they want both rapprochement with the United States and to retain the reputation of the lead-

ing revolutionary-Islamic state in the region, " said Shaul Bakhtash, a top Iran expert from George Mason University. "They have not come to the realization yet that to get one thing they will have to give up the other."

But if it could happen, think of the benefits: Saddam would be further isolated, and Syria's President Hafez Asad would be, too.

Mr. Assad had been hoping to assemble a Syria-Iraq-Iran axis against Turkey and Israel. He used his relationship with an isolated Iran to extort all sorts of goodies from the Arabs and the United States. His favorite line was, "I'll talk to the Iranians for you, but what's in it for me?"

Well, if the United States and the Gulf Arabs have their own dialogue with Iran, the answer can be "Nothing."

In Washington, Congress would have to give its approval, and on the Iranian side Mr. Khatami would have to overcome supporters of Iran's spiritual guide, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, who still thrive on hatred of America.

The Clinton team could even add some spice by giving Israel a green light to explore its own rapprochement with Iran.

The New York Times

## How Washington Can Help East Asians Ride the Storm

By Robert B. Zoellick

WASHINGTON — America's president, once the governor of a small state, presided over an era of great prosperity. But as international events triggered tensions over currencies, debt problems, social disorder and political breakdowns across the ocean, the president relied on bankers in the public service to arrange new loans and reschedulings.

In the absence of presidential leadership, Congress (especially the president's own party) denied global anxieties by retreating to the false bastion of protectionism.

By the time Calvin Coolidge turned over the presidency to his earnest successor, Herbert Hoover, America was ill-prepared for economic shocks, insensitive to international economic implications and oblivious to the political and security calamities that would follow.

The Clinton administration's response to the financial turmoil in East Asia has been to rely solely on the Treasury's transactional skills for crisis management. The president, who preached both foreign policy as geo-economics and the importance of Asia, has been strangely silent about the larger implications of recent events.

He has not explained his strategy for guiding the future. And the secretary of state, who wanted to teach the public why foreign policy matters, has taken a leave of absence from the course on Asian political economy.

Congress has signaled that when it returns it is likely to paint

move to "catch up" with its neighboring competitors.

If China devolves again, in troubling parallel with international economic impulses of the 1930s, there will be a collapse of the fragile Asian financial stability upon which long-term policies must build.

Rather than wait for events, the United States should organize a regional consensus in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum that all Asians, especially China, should not re-fuel the currency fires.

The United States should mobilize Europeans and Asians to press Japan to stimulate growth through domestic demand, especially by cutting taxes. If Japan tries to grow by once again relying on exports, the U.S.-Japanese trade deficit will explode, and struggling East Asian economies will have a harder time selling in Japan for economic reasons and in America for political ones.

• This same U.S.-led coalition should point to Japan's failure to clean up its banks' bad loan problem as a credit stranglehold on the region's growth. If Japan expects to be a regional or even global force for its politicians and public must face up to the fact that the region cannot recover as long as this specter of bad credit frightens potential funders, borrowers and buyers.

The United States has a rare opportunity to organize support inside and outside Japan to overwhelm the stubborn resistance of the Ministry of Finance bureaucrats who have repeatedly held Japan to a narrow course of parochial interest.

• The United States should work closely with China to defuse another economic time bomb: the bad debts of China's state-owned enterprises, piling up year after year and now totaling a shocking 25 percent of China's whole economy.

The solution that unites this knot will need to reconnect related strands: a clean banking system, financing to isolate and eventually retire bad debts, and a program for China's accession to the World Trade Organization.

With these four initiatives, the president could explain to Congress that the IMF and Treasury financial packages support a larger strategy. The Treasury's purpose would not be to bail out private investors, fund IMF policies that throttle growth or threaten American workers with a revived Asian mercantilism. To the contrary, the region-wide restructuring plan should enable the United States to challenge Asian practices that have thwarted American exports and investment.

For that reason, the president should seek again the trade negotiating authority he can use precisely at this moment both to demonstrate America's continuing commitment to global competition and to open Asian markets in exchange for much less adjustment on the part of the United States.

The president should emphasize that this economic strategy advances and complements America's political and security interests. Asia remains vital economically, in transition politically and uncertain in its security. If the United States leads, it can transform events to longer-term advantage.

For example, the economic events of 1997 offer the opportunity to open up the politics of countries that have relied on crony capitalism and on leaders who have clung to power.

Today's troubles could compel South Korea to make economic changes that over time will enhance its capabilities to help reform North Korea's economy. Current conditions might also supply a face-saving basis for the North to approach talks with the South on humanitarian links, military dangers and possible reconciliation.

Finally, now that the region has learned that large growth figures must be earned, not just assumed in projections, the climate is ripe for China and the United States to focus on their common interests: promoting market reforms in China and responsible security cooperation.

For that reason, the president should seek again the trade negotiating authority he can use precisely at this moment both to demonstrate America's continuing commitment to global competition and to open Asian markets in exchange for much less adjustment on the part of the United States.

If the creditors can't get all their money back, they will take the loss and be forced to be much more cautious the next time.

What happens if there is no bailout? Unable to get their money, the creditors take possession of the companies that their loans financed and look for a new owner. The new buyers are not necessarily part of the same bankrupt crony system; they are the ones who will pay the highest price. They may be American entrepreneurs or Koreans who have been on the outside in the past.

If the creditors can't get all their money back, they will take the loss and be forced to be much more cautious the next time.

In some cases these losses may be quite large, and the regulators of these banks may be forced to take some remedial action (although these same regulators let their wards get overextended in the first place).

This route is far preferable to a bailout: both the South Korean and the world economies will be much better off. In South Korea, there will be much more competition and a greater chance of success on the bottom line.

New credit will flow to the new owners much more easily than it would ever flow to the old deadbeats. All the "contingencies" supposedly negotiated by the IMF will be forced on South Korea by the market.

—Lawrence B. Lindsay, a former governor of the Federal Reserve, commenting in *The New York Times*.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

## 1898: Congo Vagaries

PARIS — The *Figaro*, a propos of the report respecting the Marchand Expedition, says that the French colony of the Upper Congo has been organized and is administered in a manner contrary to common sense. Its colonial editor, M. Jean Hess, says: "Unless the existing system is changed from top to bottom — so long as the vagaries of the old administration are carried on — we shall have at Loango, Brazzaville, Bangui, Tamboura and Fashoda a ridiculous possession."

## 1948: Tzar's Jewels

NEW YORK — New York continues to thrill with the story that the Tzar's jewels, valued at \$4,000,000, are buried in Cypress Hills, a naval cemetery in Brooklyn. The story has been given a tinge of reality by the fact that Federal agents are investigating the story and plan a secret hunt for the jewels. Lieutenant Anthony Bushman, superintendent of the burial grounds, flatly refused to point out the exact spot, however, declaring that orders forbade it.

## 1923: French Protest&lt;/div

Adam Unhappy

Americans Ride the Storm

Railroad Blues

## Life, Not Politics, Matters in America

WASHINGTON — Americans are happy, really happy. Unfortunately, happiness bothers professional hand-wringers.

What really bothers these hand-wringers is that Americans, according to the Pew Research Center for Politics and the Press, are "less attentive to the news than at any time in recent years." But is that really so terrible?

John Adams, America's second president, wrote in a letter to his wife, Abigail, in 1780: "I must study politics and war, that my sons may have liberty to study mathematics and philosophy. My sons ought to study mathematics and philosophy ... in order to give their children a right to study painting, poetry, music, architecture, statuary, tapestry, and porcelain."

We Americans have reached an era in which we can turn our attention away from politics and war and toward art, in the broadest and best sense of the word, which includes not just porcelain but philanthropy, aesthetics, religion and family.

As the century draws to a close, we seem to be witnessing the death

**Americans don't care about the news. But is that so terrible?**

of politics and the rise of something else. Call it the art of living.

The changes are stunning, and they begin with economics. You cannot pursue happiness if you are continually threatened with penury. The United States has now completed the first 15-year stretch in its history with only a shallow recession. Welfare rolls have fallen. Unemployment is a mere 4.6 percent; inflation is under 2 percent. We are on the brink of the first budget surplus since 1969.

Meanwhile, social indicators warrant optimism. Serious crime has dropped by one-third since 1980. Murders in New York City have fallen by two-thirds in five years. In Washington, by 24 percent in 1997 alone. The number of abortions is falling, as is the rate of out-of-wedlock births.

Nearly three-quarters of Americans, according to Pew, now say they "completely agree" with the statement: "I never doubt the existence of God," and 53 percent say prayer is "an important part" of their daily lives — figures up sharply from 10 years ago.

The bottom line is that 47 per-

cent say they are "highly contented" with their lives today — nine points higher than at any time since the survey began in 1964. And just 22 percent rank their happiness quotient as low.

Meanwhile, the public's interest in politics and the public policy has plummeted. Last month, for example, a gay white Republican named David Catania won an at-large council seat in Washington with just 10,221 votes. Only 7 percent of registered voters cast a ballot.

For the second straight year, reports Pew, not one domestic policy story made the annual list of the top 10 news stories, which was headed by the death of Princess Diana.

Since 1986, the stories that

drew the most attention of the public have been, in order: the explosion of the Challenger, the 1989 San Francisco earthquake, the Rodney King verdict and riots, the TWA crash off the coast of New York and the "little girl in Texas who was rescued after falling into a well."

The top domestic political story in that time was the 1996 presidential election, which came in 24th — well behind the 1990 increase in the price of gasoline.

Americans are not much interested in what the government is doing as long as it stays as unobtrusive as possible. Big ideas, such as nationalized health care and (I am sad to admit) comprehensive tax reform, cannot gain traction. So politicians are left with little ideas, of which Bill Clinton is the master: better meat inspection, repairing school roofs.

Still, we should be alert to mis-

chief. There is certainly a danger that, pushed out of the action, government will try to reassess itself, to prove it is still important: Hey, over here, look at me! That is what may be happening in the prosecution of Microsoft and in Mr. Clinton's move to extend Medicare to people under 65.

But, in general, the fact that government is becoming background noise — elevator music — is a very good thing.

Still, the hand-wringers will ask: whether, left to their own devices, Americans will do the right thing. Of course they will. A lot of them, for instance, are helping others. Last year donations to charity reached \$130 billion, up 9.5 percent in two years, and half of all

that went to charities.

When Greece joined the EU, we in Turkey were made to understand that this would not be allowed to block our own progress toward membership. That has been almost completely forgotten.

donors make less than \$50,000 annually. Philanthropy will surely be one of the growth industries of the 21st century.

Another growth industry can be called widening one's horizons — through travel, adult education and simply reading, listening to music and looking at pictures. It is happening. On a Christmas trip to New York, I was struck by the enthusiastic crowds at the exhibit of Richard Diebenkorn's beautiful, sane and rhythmic paintings at the Whitney Museum.

This is exactly what John Adams meant when he said that he was willing to study politics and war so that his grandchildren could study poetry and porcelain. Yes, there is still poverty and ignorance and pathology. But, more than ever, Americans are fruitfully pursuing happiness, the way the Declaration of Independence intended.

For that, we have John Adams, Abe Lincoln, Franklin Roosevelt, Ronald Reagan and, yes, Bill Clinton to thank. To our great benefit, they have made politics less important and the art of living more so.

*The writer, a fellow at the American Enterprise Institute, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.*

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Turkish Response

*Regarding "Turkey Overreacts, but the EU is Not Blameless" (Opinion, Dec. 20):*

The article makes some good points but misses several aspects of Turkey's position. Turkey has not "overreacted." It has simply signaled that it has been unfairly treated by the European Union over a long period of time and is no longer going to accept this and pretend the situation is normal.

During the last 16 years there has been a progressive deterioration in Turkey-EU relations, mainly caused by the Greek veto. All financial cooperation has been blocked by Greece. The EU has slipped from a position of neutrality to one where its position on many Greek-Turkish issues is essentially neutral.

The accession of Greek Cyprus to the EU would not only be a breach of international treaties but would also have incalculable consequences for the balance of strategy and security in the whole of the eastern Mediterranean.

Turkey now must wait somewhere behind Romania and Latvia



'Almost makes you nostalgic for the old gas lines.'

## The EU has broken almost all its promises to Turkey over the years: on migration of labor, on financial cooperation, on impartiality on issues concerning Greece and Turkey.

Finally, the EU has begun admission procedures for Greek Cyprus. It is obvious how the accession of an "autonomous province of Greece" as a full member would affect Turkey.

Earlier this year, seeing the way things were going, Turkey told the EU that unless it was placed "in the same basket" as the other front-line applicants by the end of the year, the EU-Turkey relationship would be gravely affected.

This did not have the slightest impact on EU policies.

The accession of Greek Cyprus to the EU would not only be a breach of international treaties but

would also have incalculable consequences for the balance of strategy and security in the whole of the eastern Mediterranean.

Turkey now must wait somewhere behind Romania and Latvia

for EU membership. Given its past experience with the EU, Turkey can hardly be expected to set much stock on assurances given at the Luxembourg summit meeting last month.

This is the culmination of a road that began with Greek accession to the European Union. A poorly thought-out enlargement in 1981 has produced steadily widening political conflicts and tensions.

Instead of trying to pretend that these come from the shortcomings of Turkey, the EU should face the facts and try to find a remedy for them. Until it does so, I think that the political relationship between Turkey and the EU will be very difficult indeed and perhaps for a long time to come.

The ball is in the European Union's court, not ours. It is now up to the EU to find a viable way forward.

**ÖZDEM SANBERK**  
London

*The writer is the Turkish ambassador to Britain.*

## Let's Drop the Jargon Of Efficient Mourning

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — I don't remember when the words first began to echo in the hollow aftermath of loss. But now it seems that every public or private death, every moment of mourning is followed by a call for "healing," a cry for "closure."

Last month, driving home just 24 hours after three Kentucky students were shot to death in a school prayer meeting, I heard a

## MEANWHILE

minister talk about "healing." The teenagers had yet to be buried, and he said it was time to begin the healing process, as if there were an antibiotic to be applied at the first sign of pain among the survivors.

Weeks later, at a Christmas party, a man offered up a worried sigh about a widowed mutual friend. "It's been two years," he said, "and she still hasn't achieved closure." The words pegged her as an underachiever who had failed the required course in Mourning 201, who would not graduate with her grief class.

This vocabulary of "healing" and "closure" has spread across the postmortem landscape like a nail across my blackboard. It comes with an intonation of sympathy but an accent of impatience.

It suggests, after all, that death is something to be dealt with, that loss is something to get over — according to a prescribed emotional timetable.

It happened again when the Terry Nichols verdict came down. No sooner had the mixed counts of guilty and innocent been announced than the usually jargon-free newscaster Peter Jennings asked how it would help the "healing" for Oklahoma City.

The implicit expectation, even demand, was that the survivors of 168 deaths would traverse a similar emotional terrain and come to the finish line at the same designated time. Was two and a half years too long to mourn a child blown up in a building?

It was the families themselves that set us straight with responses as personal and diverse as one young mother who said, "It's time to move on," and another who said of her heart: "Sometimes I feel like it's bleeding."

In the Nichols sentencing trial last week, we got another rare

sampling of raw grief. Laura Kennedy, whose son was killed in the 1995 explosion, said: "I have an emptiness inside of me that's there all the time."

By the second day, however, the cameras had turned away, the microphones had turned a deaf ear, as if they had heard enough keening. Again, observers asked what affect a life-or-death sentence would have on, of course, "healing" and "closure."

I do not mean to suggest that the people who testified were "typical" mourners or that the Oklahoma bombing was a "typical" way of death. I mean to suggest that grief is always atypical — as individual as the death and the mourner.

The American way of dealing with it, however, has turned grieving into a set process with rules, stages and, of course, deadlines. We have, in essence, tried to make a science of grief, to tick messy emotions under neat clinical labels — like "survivor guilt" or "detachment."

Sometimes we confuse sadness with depression, replace comfort with Prozac. We expect, maybe insist upon, an end to grief.

But in real lives, grief is a train that doesn't run on anyone else's schedule. Jimmie Holland, at New York's Sloan-Kettering Hospital, has studied the subject and knows that "normal grief" may often be an ongoing lifelong process. "Indeed, she says that the expectation of healing "becomes an added burden."

"We create a sense of failure," she said. "We hear people say, 'I can't seem to reach closure. I'm not doing it fast enough.'"

Surely it is our own anxiety in the presence of pain, our own fear of loss and death, that makes us wish away another's grief or hide our own. But in every life, losses will accumulate like stones in a backpack.

So whatever our national passion for emotional efficiency, for quality-time parents and one-minute managers, there simply are no one-minute mourners. Hearts heal faster from surgery than from loss. And when the center of someone's life has been blown out like the core of a building, is it any wonder it takes so long even to find a door to close?

*The Boston Globe.*

## BOOKS

**THE FINAL ACT:**  
The Roads to Waterloo  
By Gregor Dallas. 544 pages.  
\$35. Henry Holt.

Reviewed by  
Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

BY early 1814, Napoleon had redrawn the map of Europe, spreading across it such inchoate of revolutionary ideas as suited his egotistical purposes. In that process an estimated one million French soldiers had died, but Napoleon had also managed to erect a number of satellite states and kingdoms to be ruled by himself, his brothers or his stepson. Finally, after several allied coalitions had failed to depose him, he met his match at a muddy crossroads south of Brussels and was shipped off for good to an isolated South Atlantic island.

The magnates of the old regime, already gathered in Vienna, proceeded to patch up the boundaries he had violated (with minor and sometimes self-serving adjustments) and restored Europe's "legitimate" rulers, including the house of Bourbon in France. Europe lived happily — at least until 1914.

## cause of Talleyrand's limp." (Polio, probably.)

This fascination with minor detail makes the first half of the book read at times like a labored blend of history and an 1814 gossip column, with excessive stress on tales of the ballroom and boudoir. What is often missing is a clear sense of the larger patterns — of what had happened in the 18 years of Napoleon's ascendancy to bring Europe to this pass of 1814-15.

What, exactly, were the milestones on "the roads to Waterloo"? Dallas finally puts away the paintbrush at about page 257, and his book springs to life when, even as the Congress of Vienna is deliberating on the future of Europe, word comes that the irresistibly compelling figure of Napoleon has slipped his keepers on Elba and is on his way to France for what history will know as his Hundred Days.

Finally! We follow the brazen Bonaparte as he marches northward through France, rekindling imperial loyalties and gathering about him the forces of legitimacy, the ruling doctrine of the Congress of Vienna, very well. "There is plenty of room for speculation over what was actually the

case," Dallas writes, "but the

whole point of this book is to

reconstruct the events of 1814-15

as they actually happened, not as

they were later told by historians

and political analysts. The

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## 'Cheerful Char' Finds Work With the Band

By Mike Zwerin  
*International Herald Tribune*

**B**ERLIN — Annie Whitehead grew up in Oldham, a small town she describes as "ravaged" in Lancashire, England. An area of pits, mills and collieries, every works had its brass band and instruments and lessons were available in every school.

As a little girl, for some reason, she wanted to play the tuba. They gave her a little tuba called Tubby. No! It was a euphonium. At the age of 15, she switched to the trombone when she grew big enough to be able to reach the seventh position. Already she knew she wanted to make music when she grew up.

She wrote a letter to Ivy Benson, who led an all-female orchestra, asking for a job. The Benson band was well known. There were five brass, five reeds, rhythm, singers and strings and they played stock arrangements like Glenn Miller's "Little Brown Jug" in cabarets, casinos and resort hotels.

The band had been particularly popular during the war. According to Whitehead, the ambience was "something like the Ivy Benson Academy for young ladies." By coincidence, Benson worked in Oldham shortly after the letter was received and an on-the-job audition was arranged.

Telling her story, Whitehead is bubbling with excitement after performing with two British bands during the recent Berlin Jazz Festival. She does not take for granted the fact that she is a woman who has been fortunate enough to be able to do pretty much what she wants to do with her life:

"My whole family came for the audition. They had six tables. Aunts, uncles, all the kids, grandmas, grandma — everybody was there to give me moral support. It was fantastic."

The audition went well enough, but she was still only 15 and it would be a year before she was able to join the orchestra. Benson, who was strict and

work-oriented, became her guardian. They worked in Germany and Switzerland during the winters, British seaside resorts in the summertime, and on the island of Jersey in between. It could be seven nights a week, six hours a night. "Ivy was very strong," Whitehead recalls. "She kept a big band working 35-40 years. Her dad helped her. He was a great character, he died in his 80s picking up the girls' wages from the bank. Ivy died a few years ago at about the same age. She was married three times and none of them worked out. In those days, men did not accept strong women. Anyway, in reality, she was married.

"It was quite a life. Sometimes we'd finish at 12 and the girls would go out dancing and drinking. We'd play for social tempo dancing; women would come out in their chiffon gowns, the men in their suits. They'd be doing quicksteps, fox-trots and waltzes. Something about the English seaside fascinates me. There's a sort of decrepit pathos thing. They can be kind of lurid."

In any case, it was an "education," and it could get "complicated." Whitehead admits she's "hotheaded." So after two years she decided to stay on in Jersey and quit.

She worked behind bar, and she took orders and balanced heavy trays. Living off the tips, she learned how to be "nice and quick." All the solos in the Benson band had been written out and so she had no idea what improvisation entailed. Jazz had never much interested her. But most of the people she knew on the island were musicians and they invited her to jam with them.

Herbie Hancock's "Headhunters" had just been released and there was "all that modal stuff" going on. She was "terrified" to take a solo. On Jersey, it was a "sort of hippie scene," laid back, quite cheap, easy living. To help support herself while she concentrated on practicing her horn, she put an ad in the paper: "Cheerful char needs work."

Cheerful chars were in demand —



Patrick Hinely, Work/Play  
Trombonist Annie Whitehead at the Berlin Jazz Festival.

there were loads of replies. With plenty of time to practice, she memorized solos by Stan Getz and Roswell Rudd and others. Rudi is a modernist with guitar roots. She'd never heard anybody play the instrument from "such an emotional place." Being "high-strung," she recognized that place. She thought "I can do that."

**S**HE does not lack confidence. Her parents had been supportive. It never occurred to her that she could not do something just because she was a woman. She joined a London horn section called Kick Horns that backed Elvis Costello, the Spice Girls and others, and she was also part of a band of free spirits called The Brotherhood of Breath led by the South African exile Chris McGregor.

Rehearsing a new arrangement one day, all of a sudden, McGregor said: "Annie, you start it." She looked at her part — nothing was written. "What do you mean 'start'?" she asked. "Just be yourself," McGregor advised. She took the part home and practiced holding her horn in front of the mirror. "Now!" she'd exclaim to her reflection at "unexpected" times.

These days, she's a member of the Penguin Cafe Orchestra, a cult band that features "all kinds of music rolled into one." A while ago, the Penguin sold out Royal Festival Hall, which, they were told, had not happened in a long time. She is also the leader of several formations under own name, including The Annie Whitehead Experience.

Leading such a busy professional life made it extremely impractical for her to leave London after her parents were knocked down by a car in Oldham. They had been crossing a road at the end of a working day. Both of her father's legs were broken, he was in plastic up to his thighs, and her mother lost a leg.

Whitehead canceled all her work and went up to Oldham and helped them for eight months. "Their accident absolutely stopped me in my tracks," she recalls. "The experience taught me to take nothing for granted. That day had started like any other day. You know, you get up and brush your teeth and drink a cup of tea. They had both been so active. They had jobs and they did community work too. Now that they're better, I'm so glad I did that for them; for so many reasons. It made me feel very, very lucky."

highest grossing, regularly earning some \$50 million in a good year. But when the band broke up in 1995, it left tens of thousands of fans with nowhere to go, no band worthy of following so slavishly around the country.

One of the roles of Terrapin Station will be as a kind of shrine and meeting place for Deadheads. Its builders expect, in their most conservative estimates, that Terrapin Station will attract 1.2 million people in its first year.

Though a site has not yet been chosen, the band is considering two San Francisco locations and expects to close a deal by the end of the month.

Phil Lesh, the Grateful Dead's bassist, said the idea germinated in the late '60s when the band dreamed about becoming what he called "a rock 'n' roll satellite" that would stay in one place and broadcast concerts around the world.

"The relationship between the band and the Deadheads needs to be nurtured because they are us, and we are them," Lesh said. "We'd been talking about Terrapin Station more seriously for the last five years, but the touring overhead and the number of employees we had were so great that we couldn't think of a way to generate enough time and energy, let alone money."

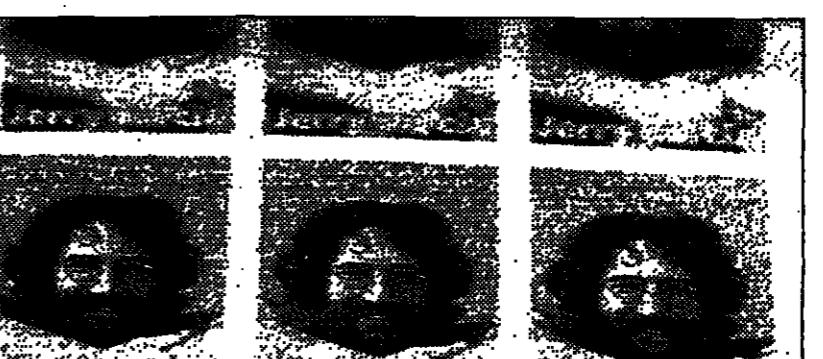
"With Jerry's death, everything changed. We are no longer a viable touring operation. We couldn't even support our entire staff. To make a smooth transition, we had to fall back on merchandising our music archives, and that became the cash cow for the whole organization."

"But we didn't want to just put out old live concerts until the material and interest dwindled away," he said. "We wanted to create a place that would be a presentation of what we did musically and culturally, and a place where people could gather, and new music could be showcased, and a nonprofit organization for music groups in the Bay Area could be developed."

**T**HE entrance to the 65,000-square-foot (6,000-square-meter) Terrapin Station, which Lesh said he hoped would be open by New Year's Eve 1999 for a reunion of surviving Grateful Dead members, will be a parking lot, a re-creation of the place outside concert halls where Deadheads used to meet and sell food and crafts.

Inside, there will be a 1,000-seat auditorium for concerts by Bay Area bands and by members of the Dead, most of whom have formed their own groups: rotating exhibitions on the Bay Area music scene since the '60s, world music and chapters in Grateful Dead history, and a store full of band merchandise.

Plans also call for a roomful of percussion instruments for spontaneous drum circles and jam sessions; a multimedia theater that will re-create the experience of Grateful Dead concerts, and a restaurant tentatively called the Dancing Bear Café.



An employee working on a shipment of merchandise, including pictures of Jerry Garcia, from the Grateful Dead warehouse in California.

## A Hypnotic 'View' in the Season of Miller

By Vincent Canby  
*New York Times Service*

**N**EW YORK — The person in the box office may tell you that "A View From the Bridge" has a playing time of 2 hours and 15 minutes, but pay no attention. It seems to be more than 45 minutes, which would include the 15-minute intermission, the only thing about this revival of the Arthur Miller classic that drags.

Such is the hypnotic effect of the Roundabout Theatre Company production, now at the Criterion Center Stage Right: You take your seat one minute, and suddenly you're walking out into the white lights of nighttime Times Square, aware only that you have had the kind of visceral theatrical experience you probably thought you had outgrown.

This is definitely the season of Arthur Miller. The Signature Theatre Company, which has already presented his "American Clock," continues its tribute to his work with a program of two short plays, "The Last Yankees" and "I Can't Remember Anything" (now in previews, they open Sunday). Meanwhile, the Roundabout is reminding of his awesome, ever-surprising talents with its revival of "A View From the Bridge."

The production, directed by Michael Mayer, stars Anthony LaPaglia in one of the most complex roles in the Miller canon: Eddie Carbone, the decent, hard-working Italian-American longshoreman whose obsessive but unacknowledged love for his wife's teenage niece, Catherine, called Katie, destroys him and the lives of everyone around him.

Eddie is working class, unsophisticated. He talks in the syntax of Red Hook, the Brooklyn neighborhood where he lives in neat, threadbare order with his wife, Bea, and Katie. He was shaped by the Old World but knows only the New. He is also a man whose sense of moral responsibility is so implacable that to acknowledge such an "incestuous" passion is unthinkable.



Sara Kravitz/The New York Times  
Janney, left, Murphy and LaPaglia in Miller's "A View From the Bridge."

As written by Miller and played here by LaPaglia, Eddie may be as close as the skeptical contemporary American will ever get to a classic tragic hero. Eddie towers over Willie Loman of "Death of a Salesman." Willie is passive, a victim of his times and America's ephemeral promise of success; the bull-headed Eddie aggressively invites his doom and pursues it with a desperation that only increases as an awful self-awareness becomes inevitable. He's a big, robust, magnificent character.

"A View From the Bridge" is not usually mentioned when talk turns to the "great" Miller plays. "Death of a Salesman" and "The Crucible" are the favorites, though "The Price" seems to be gaining stature with hindsight.

For someone who, like me, has managed to get through all these years without seeing "A View From the Bridge" in any of its earlier stage incarnations, as adapted by Leo Kostan for Sidney Lumet's 1962 film version, this production is a revelation. It prompts

something of the emotional response one is supposed to feel — but seldom does — when seeing "King Lear" or "Oedipus Rex."

Is it cathartic in the Aristotelian sense? I'm not sure I know what that means anymore. Yet when you leave the theater after witnessing Eddie's downfall, you simultaneously feel a kind of hard, unsentimental pity for the man and the exhilaration that comes after seeing a drama unfold with such terrible certainty and invigorating theatricality.

"A View From the Bridge" has an interesting provenance, having begun life as a one-act produced in New York in 1955 on a bill with another short Miller play, "A Memory of Two Mondays."

The author then rewrote it as a two-act piece that, directed by Peter Brook, opened successfully in London in 1956. A 1965 Off-Broadway production of this text, starring Robert Duvall, ran for 780 performances. Since then, there have been other revivals, most notably, according to those who saw it, one starring

Michael Gambon in London in 1987.

Because "A View From the Bridge" so obviously speaks to contemporary audiences, why is it seldom mentioned in the same breath with "Death of a Salesman" and "The Crucible"? One possible reason is that it has an uncharacteristically simple, strong, well-defined narrative line that doesn't immediately invite associations to larger social and political concerns, which, however, are integral to the fabric of the play.

When "The Crucible" was first produced in 1953, its story of the Salem witch trials could be clearly seen as Miller's consideration of the hysteria surrounding Senator Joseph McCarthy's anti-Communist crusade. "A View From the Bridge" is fueled by the same events, particularly by the actions of those who became informers, sometimes because of conscience but often to save their necks.

Eddie Carbone is a man of honor in all other ways. Yet he informs on the two illegal immigrants he has been hiding — his wife's distant cousins from Sicily — to prevent Katie's marriage to a young man he deems "is not right," which is Eddie's genteel way of saying homosexual. He is, of course, wrong.

**U**NLIKE "The Crucible," there are few if any lines in "A View From the Bridge" that could be lifted whole from the play and applied to Washington, circa 1955. Its drama is organic. Everything that is said or done grows directly out of an explosive domestic situation, which is as specific as it is timeless. There is not a superfluous line or gesture in the entire work.

You won't quickly forget LaPaglia's Eddie Carbone, a large, seething disaster of a man, fighting a nature he will not comprehend. He is like a newly domesticated animal: awkward, gentle, crude, affectionate and dangerously unpredictable. LaPaglia is superb.

Allison Janney is splendid as Beatrice, a loving, patient woman of backbone who looks on helplessly but not quietly as her husband heads into the darkness. Also exceptional is Brimley Murphy, a film actress making her Broadway debut as Katie, another beautifully written Miller character. Though innocent, Katie isn't dim. She adores Eddie, even as she comes to understand him. Gabriel Olds is Rodolfo, the irrepressibly optimistic young illegal immigrant (or "subname") Katie falls for, and Adam Trese is Marco, Rodolfo's older brother. Both are very good indeed.

Stephen Spinella, the Tony Award winner for "Angels in America," is an accomplished actor uncomfortably cast as Alfieri. He is the philosophizing Red Hook lawyer who moves through the play like Miller's conscience, both as a Greek chorus that directly addresses the audience and as a character. Spinella seems both too young and out of place in Red Hook, where he was supposedly born and bred.

Mayer's production moves with speed in and around David Gallo's unit set a central playing area circumscribed by three sets of tiered steps, which evoke the shape of an ancient amphitheater, all backed by a scrim suggesting the community and the waterfront beyond.

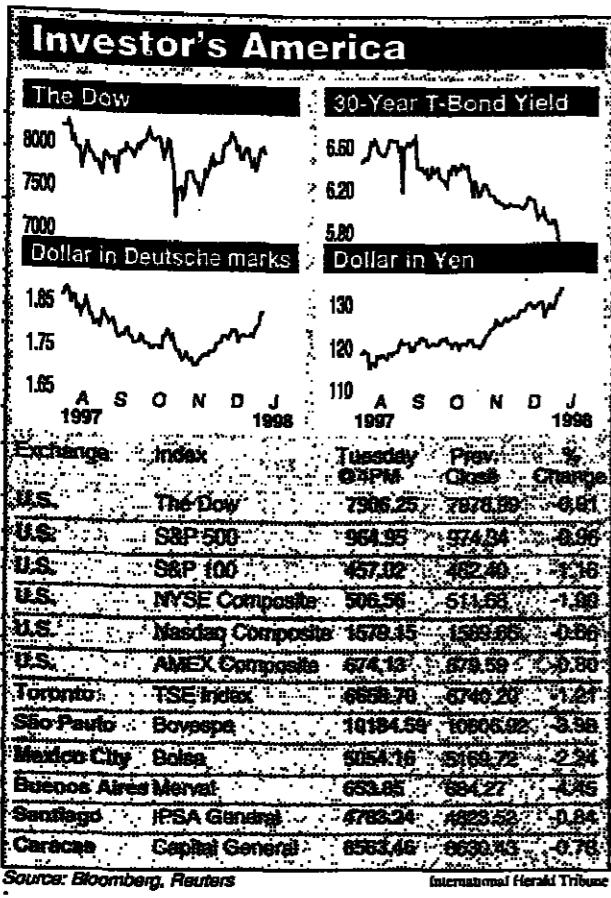
It's no longer fashionable to deal directly with the emotions as well as with ideas. Miller again shows us that contemporary plays can still move, disturb, provoke and even shock. "A View From the Bridge" demonstrates how pleasurable that can be.

### CROSSWORD

**ACROSS**  
1 "High Hopes"  
5 — Romeo  
9 Full oneself up to the bat  
13 Mélange  
14 "Madame chef," to some  
16 Darling, Je vous —  
17 Answers, for short  
18 Poet Dickinson  
19 Dirty Harry's employer, Abb.  
20 1729 Jonathan Swift pamphlet, with "A"  
23 Old enough to know better?  
24 Pork place?  
25 Fraser's brother  
27 Highly rated again  
28 Crooky series  
33 Whistlers  
34 Listen and obey  
37 Key or Kennedy  
38 "I'm a Good Boy"  
39 Lewis and the Playboy's Ht.  
41 "2001"  
42 "Madame  
43 Chip for a pot  
44 Cross Lake  
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## THE AMERICAS



## Oil and Banking Shares Pull Market Down

Compiled by Our Staff from Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks fell Tuesday after Merrill Lynch reduced its 1998 earnings forecasts for several major banks.

Shares in oil companies dropped amid concerns that mild weather in the Northeast would hurt demand for heating fuels.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 72.74 points, at 7,906.25. Declining issues outnumbered advancing ones on the New York Stock Exchange by a 2-to-1 margin.

"When you have concerns about earnings in two decidedly large groups, it's going to have an impact on earnings in the overall market," said Guru Baliga, a portfolio manager at American Express Financial Advisors in Minneapolis. "January is a time when you get a sense for earnings expectations, not only for the fourth quarter, but more importantly, what expectations are for 1998."

Among the 30 Dow stocks, J.P. Morgan led the declines, falling 5% to 110.6%, while Chevron, Exxon and DuPont were all sharply lower.

Merrill Lynch downgraded Citicorp and trimmed its profit forecasts for Chase Manhattan, BankAmerica and BankBoston. All of those banks' shares dropped significantly.

The Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 10.49 points to 966.58, while the Nasdaq composite index fell 13.97 points to 1,580.15.

The Commerce Department said Tuesday that a surge in demand for aircraft more than offset declines in other sectors, powering a 2.5 percent rise in orders to U.S. factories in November. But excluding the volatile transportation sector, orders fell 0.3 percent in November, the second decline in a row. Orders for

capital goods — such as machinery used to make other goods — fell 1.5 percent when transportation and defense orders were excluded.

"That may be one of the first signs that the Asian crisis is beginning to affect the U.S. markets, given that about half the capital

move may be to lower interest rates. The price of the benchmark 30-year issue rose 9/32 to 105 2/64, 32, pulling down the yield to 5.74 percent from 5.74 percent.

On Monday, bonds posted their biggest gains in two months, driving the 30-year yield down 10 basis points as some analysts said that Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Fed, had signaled lower interest rates in a weekend speech.

Analysts and investors will look to fourth-quarter profit reports, which will begin trickling in this week, to gauge the market's health. Lehman Brothers Holdings and Morgan Stanley, Dean Witter, Discover are both scheduled to report on Wednesday. Aluminum Co. of America, one of the Dow industrials, reports Thursday.

"It all comes down to earnings," said Owen Burman, director of equity research at Riggs Investment Management in Washington. After "so many great years," he said, "now we're saying we can't keep up these levels of growth."

Federal Express rose 2 13/16 to 63 15/16 after the delivery company said it would raise rates by an average of 3 percent to 4 percent in the United States on Feb. 15.

Handy & Harman fell 1 9/16 to 31 13/16 after WHX Corp. said it would not increase its S&P 500 share offer for the maker of auto parts.

Object Design plunged 3 1/16 to 4 1/16 after the database-software company said it expected a loss for the fourth quarter because of weak orders from its large customers.

(AP, Bloomberg)

## U.S. STOCKS

goods produced in the United States are exported," said Cheryl Katz, an economist with Merrill Lynch.

Transportation orders alone surged 21 percent, due to a doubling in demand for aircraft and parts. It was the largest gain in the sector since July 1991.

Treasury bond prices edged higher amid speculation that the Federal Reserve Board's next

move may be to lower interest rates. The price of the benchmark 30-year issue rose 9/32 to 105 2/64, 32, pulling down the yield to 5.74 percent from 5.74 percent.

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## Zedillo Picks Peso Expert as Finance Chief

By Julia Preston  
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — In a surprise appointment that gives Mexico's booming economy an energetic spokesman well known to international investors, President Ernesto Zedillo has named Jose Angel Gurria his finance minister.

By choosing Mr. Gurria, 47, an economist and experienced financial negotiator who served as foreign minister for the last three years, the president opted to continue the conservative fiscal policies he applied to pull Mexico out of a depression.

The appointment Monday ended an uncomfortable stretch that began Dec. 15 when Mr. Zedillo designated the former finance minister, Guillermo Ortiz, to head the central bank, the Banco de Mexico. Mr. Ortiz is highly regarded by foreign business leaders for helping rescue Mexico after the peso collapse of 1994. The delay generated fears that Mr. Zedillo might name a successor deemed to possess lesser skills.

But Mr. Gurria enjoys a reputation as strong as that of Mr. Ortiz among U.S. bankers and investors as a result of his role as lead negotiator in talks to resolve Mexico's debt crisis in the 1980s.

Mr. Gurria "really knows his stuff," said Ernest Brown, chief economist for Latin America at Morgan Stanley Dean Witter, who met him during the debt talks. "He was a hard bargainer who always used every tool at his disposal."

Mr. Gurria is also known for helping Mr. Zedillo move federal budgets past a Congress dominated by a bloc of opposition parties. That opposition is likely to grow more contentious with the approach of presidential elections in 2000.

Mr. Ortiz is an academic economist not known for talents as a political bargainer, but he nevertheless succeeded in persuading the Congress to approve a lean 1998 budget that was almost exactly as Mr. Zedillo had proposed it.

But Mr. Zedillo decided to shift Mr. Ortiz to a six-year term in charge of the central bank as part of a plan to enhance the bank's independence, while leaving spending management with the finance minister. The president's goal is to lock in mechanisms to keep the peso stable past the end of his term, officials said.

## Compaq's New Line Plugs In AMD Chips

Reuters

SAN FRANCISCO — Compaq Computer Corp.'s new family of Presario personal computers unveiled Tuesday will include several models designed around Advanced Micro Devices Inc.'s K6 processor, the companies said.

The announcement confirmed a rumor that had been bandied about the PC industry for almost two months. One of the new Compaq PCs will be an upgrade of its current \$799 model, as the industry moves to an even lower threshold in the under-\$1,000 product arena.

"Several of these will use K6s, not just the \$799," said a spokesman for Advanced Micro.

AMD officials could not comment on the potential impact that

its accord with Compaq might have on future earnings.

"We are in the quiet period here, but it's obvious that these guys can take large volumes of product," an AMD spokesman said.

A source close to Compaq said it would also unveil some new Presario models with Intel processors. Compaq will also have other models with Cyrix Corp. processors.

Compaq is the leading PC maker in the world and Intel's biggest customer.

Some analysts said that they do not expect the Compaq deal to be a huge boon to AMD and that they expected Intel to strike back with further price cuts on its chips.

Ashok Kumar, an analyst with Loewenbaum & Co., said that be-

cause the pricing was so low, profits for AMD would be very low.

"And when Intel goes after that market with a shotgun," he added, "it's going to get pretty ugly."

Intel recently cut the price on the entry-level Pentium II chip by 33 percent in an effort to rejuvenate PC sales at the beginning of the year.

More price cuts are expected.

"We have serviced Compaq with microprocessors since the very beginning of their company," an Intel spokesman said. "The bulk of what Compaq ships are computers built with Intel chips at their core. We hate to lose any business, so we will see if we can come up with even better chips and try to win the business back in the future."

lion to \$2 billion for yen Tuesday. At 4 P.M. in New York, the dollar was quoted at 133.625 yen, up from 133.565 at the end of the day on Monday.

The dollar has surged against the yen this year amid concern that Japan is not working fast enough to encourage domestic demand, salvage its beleaguered banking system or keep more companies from going under. The U.S. currency already is up more than 2 percent against the yen this year.

Against other major currencies, the dollar rose to 1.8225 Deutsche

marks from 1.8256 DM after Bundesbank Chief Economist Otmar Issing suggested he was not concerned about the dollar's strength against the mark.

The dollar-mark exchange rate "is a market issue and not for central banks," he said, adding that the start of the single currency in 1999 may prompt central banks and investors to buy dollar-denominated assets.

The dollar rose to 1.6103 French francs from 1.6065, and fell to 1.4208 Swiss francs from 1.4223. The pound fell to \$1.6250 from \$1.6295.

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## U.S. Meeting Set With Japan on Economy

Bloomberg News

WASHINGTON — As the dollar edged higher against the yen Tuesday, the Treasury Department said Eisuke Sakakibara, Japan's deputy finance minister for international affairs, would meet with Deputy Treasury Secretary Lawrence Summers in Washington this week.

Officials of the Japanese Finance Ministry said Mr. Sakakibara would brief Mr. Summers and Deputy Treasury Secretary Summers in Washington this week.

His visits come amid warnings from Tokyo officials that they will act to keep their currency from falling further. Traders said the Bank of Japan sold an estimated \$1 billion

lion to \$2 billion for yen Tuesday. At 4 P.M. in New York, the dollar was quoted at 133.625 yen, up from 133.565 at the end of the day on Monday.

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Zedillo Picks  
Peso Expert as  
Finance Chief

## EU Plans Penalties Against VW

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers

BRUSSELS — Volkswagen AG faces action by the European Commission, including a possible fine, for refusing to sell cars to German and Austrian citizens at its Italian dealerships, a commission official said Tuesday.

The problem arose for the first time in 1995, when residents from Germany, Austria and France complained they had been refused a car from Volkswagen or its sister company Audi from the carmaker's Italian distributor, Autogermania.

Recently, there have been press reports of similar obstacles met by Germans in neighboring Denmark and in the Netherlands, where the price of cars before tax can be up to 30 percent cheaper than in Germany.

"We'll probably announce something on the Italian case in the coming weeks," a commission source said.

In November 1996, after raiding the company's premises both in Germany and Italy, the commission warned that refusal to sell constituted a serious infringement of European Union fair competition rules and that VW risked being fined.

A German television station said Tuesday that Volkswagen could be fined more than 100 million Deutsche marks (\$55.1 million) for violations in Denmark and the Netherlands.

Volkswagen said it had only refused to sell cars to people operating as unauthorized dealers, and denied violating EU competition rules.

"We are selling every car to a private German customer in any country he wants to buy it," said Hans-Peter Blechinger, a Volkswagen spokesman. "But we are not selling cars to unauthorized Volkswagen dealers who then bring the cars back to Germany and sell them at a discount, competing with our authorized dealers."

The commission official said Volkswagen's refusal to sell cars to some buyers violates EU citizens' right to buy cars anywhere in the 15-member Union. He would not comment on the penalties that could be imposed on Volkswagen, saying any fines would depend on the circumstances of the case.

Volkswagen's share fell 8.30 DM, or 0.8 percent, to 1,043.50 DM (\$575.4). (Bloomberg, Reuters)

## World Stock Markets

Tuesday, Jan. 6

Prices in local currencies.

Telefers

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam

APX Index: 202.00

Previous: 202.11

High Low Close Prev.

Atlanta

40.60

39.20

39.20

40.50

AEGON

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18.50

18.50

Aero Nobel

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## NYSE

## Tuesday's 4 P.M. Close

The 2,600 most traded stocks of the day.  
Nationwide prices not reflecting late trades elsewhere.  
The Associated Press.

12 Month Stock Div Yld PE 100% High LowLast Chg										12 Month Stock Div Yld PE 100% High LowLast Chg										12 Month Stock Div Yld PE 100% High LowLast Chg																			
High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100% High	Low	Last	Chg	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100% High	Low	Last	Chg	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100% High	Low	Last	Chg										
270	259	Bearings	1.68	1.68	270	270	270	270	-1	270	259	BearGas	1.50	1.50	14	240	740	740	-1	270	259	BearGas	1.50	1.50	14	240	740	740	-1	270	259	MAPCO	1.20	1.20	12	230	730	730	-1
216	179	BB&M	0.48	0.48	220	220	220	220	-1	216	179	BB&M	0.48	0.48	12	147	252	252	-1	216	179	BB&M	0.48	0.48	12	147	252	252	-1	216	179	MAPCO	1.20	1.20	12	230	730	730	-1
216	179	BB&M Am	2.46	2.46	216	205	205	195	-1	216	179	BB&M	0.48	0.48	12	147	252	252	-1	216	179	BB&M	0.48	0.48	12	147	252	252	-1	216	179	MAPCO	1.20	1.20	12	230	730	730	-1
116	10	BCA/Am	1.25	1.25	125	125	125	116	-1	116	10	BCA/Am	1.25	1.25	12	147	252	252	-1	116	10	BCA/Am	1.25	1.25	12	147	252	252	-1	116	10	MAPCO	1.20	1.20	12	230	730	730	-1
120	120	BCA/Op	0.43	0.43	160	160	160	154	-1	120	120	BCA/Op	0.43	0.43	12	147	252	252	-1	120	120	BCA/Op	0.43	0.43	12	147	252	252	-1	120	120	MAPCO	1.20	1.20	12	230	730	730	-1
64	64	BCA/Sp	0.74	0.74	165	165	165	156	-1	64	64	BCA/Sp	0.74	0.74	12	147	252	252	-1	64	64	BCA/Sp	0.74	0.74	12	147	252	252	-1	64	64	MAPCO	1.20	1.20	12	230	730	730	-1
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120	120	BCA/Sp	0.74	0.74	420	420	420	395	-1	120	120	BCA/Sp	0.74	0.74	12	147	252	252	-1	120	120	BCA/Sp	0.74	0.74	12	147	252	252	-1	120	120	MAPCO	1.20	1.20	12	230	730	730	-1
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120	120	BCA/Sp	0.74	0.74	420	420	420	395	-1	120	120	BCA/Sp	0.74	0.74	12	147	252	252	-1	120	120	BCA/Sp	0.74	0.74	12	147	252	252	-1	120	120	MAPCO	1.20	1.20	12	230	730	730	-1
120	120	BCA/Sp	0.74	0.74	420	420	420	395	-1	120	120	BCA/Sp	0.74	0.74	12	147	252	252	-1	120	120	BCA/Sp	0.74	0.74	12	147	252	252	-1	120	120	MAPCO	1.20	1.20	12	230	730	730	-1
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NASDAQ

**Tuesday's 4 P.M.**  
The 1,000 most traded National Market securities  
in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.  
*The Associated Press*

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NYSE

## **Tuesday's 4 P.M. Close**

**(Continued)**

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sis		1005 High	Low	Lated	Corgo
					2005	High				
5054 2774	CEA	.50	1.1	17	636	294%	289%	296%	+4%	
2112 1324	CEC Mid		22	176	204	199%	200%	194%	+1%	
4045 4045	CGE Energy	2.66	5.0	17	1107	50%	52%	52%	+1%	
712 2404	CMG				203					-1%
4254 4254	CNA Corp	.32	.9	21	930	374%	316%	340%	+1%	
1404 1404	CB	0.14			99					-1%
1646 935	CDSWind		-10	219	104	95%	95%	95%	-1%	
2211 1445	CDK		-21	722	204	204%	204%	191%	-1%	
1434 834	CDK		-1	19	1770	231%	322%	333%	+9%	
3344 1546	CDKSoftware	.04	-1	17	251	22%	22%	22%	+1%	
2524 2114	CDKSoftFrd	1.81	8.0	17	251	22%	22%	22%	+1%	
2034 2134	CDCP	1.00	3.6	14	12625	12%	2734	2734	-1%	
1074 5834	CDCP	1.00	3.00	4.0	1048	50	74	75	-5%	
7078 28	CceanEnergy		-23	4717	45	4112	4112	4100	-4%	
2774 1214	Cdec		-18	1883	184	174%	174%	174%	-1%	
2877 1214	CdecFin's		-18	3284	24%	24%	24%	24%	+1%	
2424 1214	CdecOp		-21	4742	12%	12%	12%	12%	+1%	
1434 1434	CdecOp		-15	511	12%	12%	12%	12%	+1%	
2254 1534	CdecOp	1.25	45	19	512	273%	273%	273%	-1%	
1854 1474	CDI	.20	2.0	21	271	162%	148%	162%	+1%	
4054 2544	CDIRep	.52	1.4	13	2129	34%	34%	34%	-1%	
5114 3514	CDIRep	1.26	2.0	17	212	47%	46%	46%	-1%	
23 1374	Cdts	.38	1.9	14	1715	15%	14%	14%	-1%	
3334 3034	Cdts	2.58	6.7	18	242	38%	38%	38%	+1%	
3434 2234	Cdts	.07	.49	45	6533	32%	31%	31%	+1%	
4724 2234	CdtsInc S	.50	1.2	31	3335	40%	40%	40%	-1%	
2716 1116	CdtsInc S	0.40	1.5	18	484	24%	24%	24%	-1%	
2075 2254	CdtsInc S	1.20	2.0	18	10229	24%	24%	24%	-1%	
1854 2254	CdtsInc S	1.20	2.0	18	10229	24%	24%	24%	-1%	
4514 2254	CdtsInc S	2.58	5.7	17	157	45%	45%	45%	-1%	
714 71	CDnCo	.10	1.3	24	222	74%	74%	74%	-1%	
714 23	CDnEng				851	3%	31	31	-1%	
2924 1514	CDSB	.56	2.7	17	856	214%	214%	214%	-1%	
2112 1512	CDSB	.49	1.6	12	623	30%	29%	29%	-1%	
511 30	CDSB	1.54	4.4	14	587	46%	45%	45%	-1%	
2034 11	CDSB				585	164%	164%	164%	-1%	
3074 1774	CDSB				19	1211	24%	23%	-1%	
2212 1212	CDSB				402	20%	20%	20%	-1%	
2524 1614	CDSB	.49	2.8	65	251	214%	214%	214%	-1%	
1434 55	CDSB	1.65	3.3	12	112	14%	13%	13%	-1%	
3554 2112	CDSB				1295	24%	374%	381%	+1%	
5114 2112	CDSB				1295	24%	374%	381%	+1%	
3554 3034	CDSB				1295	24%	374%	381%	+1%	

P-G-10									
2434 1894	PICO	1.80	7.4	12	4077	2413	2076	2455	+ 7.5
2611 2124	P&G Co 1.0	1.61	12.4	13	13234	13234	2976	3030	+ 1.9
2612 917	PHP	-	-	-	726	1434	1454	1464	+ 0.5
2614 214	PLC pft	2.04	7.8	-	180	180	26	2631	+ 1.5
74 472	PLM Gp	20	1.3	-	961	721	7014	7014	- 1.3
581 340	PNC	1.56	2.8	12	4202	56	545	551	- 1.9
2414 19	PPAL Res	1.67	7.1	13	3363	224	224	2276	+ 1.5
6712 4894	PPL	1.36	2.4	15	1568	58	574	574	- 1.1
2616 2574	PPS DM	1.86	7.3	13	1205	25.7	25.9	2547	+ 0.2
2617 2731	PRG Co 1.0	2.02	7.0	-	212	212	212	212	- 1.0
34 241	PRKE CH	1.05	1.8	-	14	14	14	14	- 1.0
2618 2404	PRK Co	1.52	2.1	14	1644	250	247	2494	+ 1.2
2420 1954	PRCCH	1.48	7.1	48	522	231	231	234	+ 1.0
2401 1115	PRDCH	1.2	5	-	2524	2524	2524	2524	- 1.0
2615 2207	PRFCT pft	1.49	7.4	-	305	257	257	257	+ 1.0
2711 2417	PRFCT pft	2.12	8.0	-	175	245	265	2612	+ 2.0
2624 1824	PRGCP	1.08	4.1	20	7426	26.5	26.5	26.5	- 1.0
3739 1815	PRGPP	0.40	1.2	13	97	294	29	28	- 1.0
7 17	PRGPP	0.19	0.1	-	110	110	110	110	- 1.0
2011 1915	PRGPP	0.19	0.1	-	2022	21.5	21.5	21.5	- 1.0
2012 2214	PRGPP	0.21	0.7	-	23	1760	321	314	+ 2.0
819 219	PRGPP	-	-	-	156	156	156	156	- 1.0
2024 1644	PRGPP H	-	-	-	590	184	181	181	- 1.0
2111 2112	PRGPP Tr	-	-	-	617	1174	1174	1174	- 1.0
2112 2114	PRGPP	3.2	1.1	-	245	265	291	291	+ 1.0
178 179	PRGPP	-	-	-	917	7171	111	111	+ 1.0
514 2414	PRGPP H	0.61	1.5	-	19	2223	45	45	+ 1.0
448 2405	PRGPP H	1.42	1.5	-	15	250	250	250	- 1.0
2625 2415	PRGPP H	7.7	1.5	-	250	2675	461	474	+ 1.0
2626 2416	PRGPP pft	2.00	7.7	-	279	245	245	2611	+ 1.0
1004 1604	PRGPP	0.19	0.1	-	626	76	45	45	- 1.0
3611 2111	PRGPP H	1.29	4.7	-	1087	277	277	277	- 1.0
2113 1712	PRGPP	-	-	-	725	154	154	149	- 1.0
48 3416	PRGPP	-	-	-	1428	682	682	682	+ 1.0
2626 1114	PRGPP	-	-	-	521	154	154	154	- 1.0
5023 2624	PRGPP	-	-	-	341	421	415	414	- 1.0
2627 2628	PRGPP	-	-	-	165	245	245	245	- 1.0
1054 2171	PRGPP	-	-	-	1301	7	6	6	- 1.0
2114 2014	PRGPP	0.30	1.1	-	147	294	294	294	- 1.0
4016 2015	PRGPP	0.30	1.1	14	265	254	255	255	- 1.0
450 441	PRGPP	2.14	3.6	37	8439	254	255	2574	+ 1.0
2724 2014	PRGPE	1.28	7.8	20	1221	244	246	246	+ 1.0
3115 45	PRGPE	1.00	1.5	-	2315	675	675	682	+ 1.0
3918 2124	PRGPE	0.61	1.6	18	1360	245	245	245	- 1.0
3919 2124	PRGPE	1.28	4.9	14	2205	257	257	2409	+ 1.0
3525 2124	PRGPE	0.24	1.6	-	2205	257	257	256	- 1.0
814 4	PRGPE	-	-	-	194	194	194	194	- 1.0
1811 3104	PRGPE	0.50	1.4	10	28-3576	245	25	35	+ 1.0
4116 2015	PRGPE	0.50	1.4	10	28-3576	245	25	35	+ 1.0
8045 2124	PRGPE	0.48	11.1	-	23	2228	215	476	+ 1.0
576 2124	PRGPE	-	-	-	297	416	416	416	- 1.0
3924 1712	PRGPE	0.29	0.9	-	23	2522	239	334	+ 1.0
2116 2124	PRGPE	0.29	0.9	-	120	1476	1454	1454	- 1.0
4224 3124	PRGPE	1.78	5.1	-	554	260	260	259	- 1.0
7043 2124	PRGPE	0.29	0.9	-	21	3130	659	594	- 2.9
4046 4014	PRGPE	1.40	1.5	-	4	2702	2709	2770	- 2.9
494 2124	PRGPE	-	-	-	416	181	181	181	- 1.0
4116 2124	PRGPE	1.08	2.9	29	16659	2379	2379	2379	+ 1.0
8924 5012	PRGPE	2.00	3.2	-	9	2082	647	62	- 2.9
5045 3124	PRGPE	0.81	2.1	-	24	141	141	141	- 1.0
4816 3124	PRGPE	1.40	1.5	17	26256	455	455	451	- 1.0
1979 1114	PRGPE	0.95	0.8	-	22818	124	817	1114	- 2.5
3407 2014	PRGPE	1.13	1.5	-	10	4123	217	216	- 2.5
4077 3916	PRGPE	0.50	0.8	-	1777	45	436	436	- 1.0
8873 3916	PRGPE	0.86	1.4	13	55	3262	679	614	- 1.0
5276 3224	PRGPE	1.36	10	10	9102	416	416	416	- 1.0
1511 1114	PRGPE	1.15	1.1	-	557	14	124	124	- 1.0
931 3224	PRGPE	0.66	1.1	19	521	84	84	84	- 1.0
1818 2124	PRGPE	1.22	3.6	14	949	474	474	474	- 1.0
3246 1014	PRGPE	1.22	3.6	14	453	344	334	332	- 1.0
7111 1124	PRGPE	1.44	3	25	5049	210	210	210	+ 1.0
1023 916	PRGPE	0.80	0.1	-	748	214	216	209	- 1.0
17 87	PRGPE	-	-	-	2177	1074	1074	1074	- 1.0
3514 1575	PRGPE	2.4	7	21	453	161	134	134	- 1.0
2419 1575	PRGPE	1.28	7.5	14	1223	245	245	245	- 1.0
1414 1244	PRGPE	1.13	8.2	22	227	124	124	124	- 1.0
2416 1244	PRGPE	-	-	-	2201	2201	2201	2201	- 1.0
4215 2724	PRGPE	1.20	10	17	1637	416	404	404	- 1.0
10014 3224	PRGPE	1.04	1.4	13	1637	1637	1637	1637	- 1.0
1412 1211	PRGPE	1.04	1.4	13	1637	1637	1637	1637	- 1.0
4424 2512	PRGPE	0.50	0.5	-	5179	27	27	27	- 1.0
3514 3212	PRGPE	1.04	1.4	-	227	227	227	227	- 1.0
9115 5411	PRGPE	1.60	1.8	26	4951	91	90	90	- 1.0
4214 3212	PRGPE	1.04	1.4	26	1261	847	411	411	- 1.0
31 1812	PRGPE	-	-	-	117	254	254	254	- 1.0
4215 2724	PRGPE	0.80	0.1	-	420	83	83	83	- 1.0

هذا من الأفضل

## *Rush in Fog in India*

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## *Still Held Under Rouge*

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### 3 Million Sought American Food Aid

Mr. Baily on Tax.

### What Sets *tsin Tip*

### *What they say*

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1998

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January 6, 1990

1	CSAAR Money Mkt	USG	\$	100
2	CSAAR Assets Mkt	USG	\$	100
3	CSAAR Money Mkt	SF	\$	100
4	CSAAR Money Mkt	USG	\$	100

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# Herald Tribune

# SPORTS

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1998

## WORLD ROUNDUP



Mary Pierce playing a return Tuesday against Anke Huber.

### Pierce Lifts France

**TENNIS** Mary Pierce overpowered Anke Huber, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3, and teamed with Cedric Pioline in a doubles victory as France beat Germany by 3-0 Tuesday in the Hopman Cup team tournament in Perth, Australia.

Pioline beat Tommy Haas, 6-4, 6-4, and Pierce and Pioline beat Huber and Haas, 2-6, 6-3, 7-3, in doubles, with the final set reduced to a tiebreaker.

Slovakia took an unbeatable 2-0 lead over Sweden as Karol Kucera beat Thomas Enqvist and Karina Habendova downed Ann Carlsson.

Habendova's 6-3, 6-3 victory was held up for 45 minutes by a lights failure. Kucera beat Enqvist, 6-4, 6-4.

At the Australian Hardcourt Championships in Adelaide, Mark Woodforde beat Jim Courier, the No. 3 seed, 7-5, 6-2, in the first round on Tuesday.

Courier said he planned to spend the next five days practicing for the Australian Open, adding, "There's no denying I'm not prepared."

Andre Agassi trailed Sargis Sargsian of Armenia, 6-4, 3-2, when their match was suspended because of rain.

In Gold Coast, Maria Ventu of Venezuela upset the defender, Elena Likhovtseva of Russia, 7-5, 6-4, on Tuesday in a rain-plagued match in the Australian Women's Hardcourt Championships. (AP)

### Schumacher Investigated

**FORMULA ONE** German prosecutors said Tuesday that they had launched a criminal investigation involving the former world champion Michael Schumacher over his Grand Prix collision with Jacques Villeneuve in October.

State prosecutors in Cologne said they had been asked to investigate the incident by a person in Frankfurt, whom they did not name. (Reuters)

### Lewis Will Fight Brigg

**BOXING** Lennox Lewis, the WBC heavyweight champion, will defend his title against the American Shannon Brigg on March 28 in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Panos Eliades, Lewis's promoter, said Tuesday that the fight would have a total purse of \$8 million. (AP)

A kickboxer pummeled with four kicks to the head during a weekend middleweight bout at the Forum in Los Angeles remained in critical condition, two days after surgery for bleeding in the brain.

Redone Bougara, 23, of France, sustained a massive hematoma, according to Robert Karns, the supervising doctor at the bout. (AP)

### Bairstow Is Found Dead

**CRICKET** David Bairstow, a former Yorkshire and England wicketkeeper, has been found hanged at his home, the police said. Bairstow, 46, who captained Yorkshire in the 1980s, was found by a member of his family Monday. An inquest will be held. (Reuters)

## SCOREBOARD

### BASKETBALL

#### NBA STANDING

**EASTERN CONFERENCE** ATLANTIC DIVISION  
Miami 20 11 445 11 L 100-97; Boston 21 11 445 11 W 106-102; Toronto 18 14 563 11 G 106-101; New Jersey 17 14 548 11 D 106-101; Atlanta 16 12 533 11 A 106-101; Charlotte 17 14 515 11 C 106-101; Washington 18 17 514 11 N 106-101; Philadelphia 9 22 209 11 W 106-101.

**CENTRAL DIVISION** Chicago 22 7 498 11 L 106-101; Indiana 21 10 493 11 D 106-101; Cleveland 19 11 493 11 A 106-101; Atlanta 19 12 493 11 C 106-101; Charlotte 19 12 493 11 N 106-101; Milwaukee 15 17 469 11 W 106-101; Detroit 17 12 421 11 D 106-101; Toronto 17 12 421 11 W 106-101.

**WESTERN CONFERENCE** MIDWEST DIVISION  
San Antonio 26 6 454 11 L 106-101; Utah 21 11 454 11 D 106-101; Minnesota 16 15 516 11 A 106-101; Vancouver 10 22 403 11 C 106-101; Denver 5 27 154 11 N 106-101; Phoenix 26 6 454 11 W 106-101; Portland 23 11 454 11 D 106-101.

**MAJOR COLLEGE SCORES**

**PACIFIC DIVISION** Seattle 26 6 813 11 L 106-101; L.A. Lakers 24 8 750 11 D 106-101; Phoenix 19 10 750 11 A 106-101; Portland 19 12 750 11 C 106-101; Sacramento 8 24 250 11 N 106-101; L.A. Clippers 7 22 241 11 W 106-101; Golden State 26 6 813 11 L 106-101.

**THE AP TOP 25**

**CRICKET** Top 25 team in AP men's basketball poll, with 1-point votes in parentheses, and record, record, record.

**MONDAY RESULTS**

Houston 21 36 22-17 100-96

Toronto 24 29 23-26 96

## Picking 10 Playmates For the Great Ronaldo

### Who Else Would Start on a World Team?

By Rob Hughes  
*International Herald Tribune*

**A**T 21, Ronaldo has matured into a performer so forceful, so gifted and so reliable that he makes all contests for soccer player of the year redundant.

FIFA, the governing body of world soccer, will go ahead and host its television gala to unveil its player of the year

#### WORLD SOCCER

on Monday but frankly — though Dennis Bergkamp, Roberto Carlos and others are on the shortlist — the winner will be the same as last year, the same as in all other polls: Ronaldo, Ronaldo, Ronaldo.

Last Sunday, Ronaldo turned goalmaker with a tigerish burst of pace and power on the wing. He lured Paolo Montero, Juventus's intimidating center back, out to the flank and beat him by sheer strength. He outstripped left back Mark Iuliano, and then careened a low, diagonal pass that begged Youn Djordjic to score Inter Milan's winning goal.

Normally, the one putting the ball in the net, as he did 60 times in 70 competitive matches in 1997 for Barcelona, for Brazil, and for Inter, his latest team, if he remains healthy, he'll do it in the World Cup in France this summer, and wreck player-of-the-year polls for 1998, as he has for 1997 and 1996.

At last somebody has thought up something more imaginative than just choosing the obvious annual icon of the sport. Eurosport, the European satellite broadcaster, doesn't have the biggest budget or staff, but it realized that soccer is a team game and this is a World Cup year, so it picked a Dream Team in anticipation of the event.

The main strike? Well, that's a foregone conclusion. But building a team around Ronaldo is a whole new ball game, and Eurosport tapped the insight of some of the most experienced coaches in the world to select this team:

- Andreas Kopek (Germany and Olympique Marseille), goalie;

- Lilian Thuram (France and Parma), right back;

- Frank de Boer (Netherlands and Ajax), center half;

- Fernando Hierro (Spain and Real Madrid), libero;

- Clarence Seedorf (Netherlands and Real Madrid), holding midfield player;

- Finidi George (Nigeria and Betis Seville), right midfield/wing;

- Zinedine Zidane (France and Juventus), playmaker;

- Christian Ziege, (Germany and AC Milan), left midfield/wing;

- Ronaldo (Brazil and Inter), striker;

- Pedrag Mijatovic (Yugoslavia and Real Madrid), second striker.

Now the fun starts. It's time for you and me to agree or disagree. By accident or design, there are no Argentines, Englishmen or Italians. The team has four

Real Madrid players, but none from Manchester United or the three German clubs also competing in the European Champions Cup. It has one African, a token to the continent of emerging talents.

I would not start with Kopke in goal. He punched too much and catches too little. But Ray Clemence, once a fine England goalkeeper, told Eurosport of Kopke's unflappable temperament. The Dane, Peter Schmeichel, dominates a penalty area more authoritatively, and in his saner moments, Jose Luis Chilavert of Chile has greater natural flair.

At right back there is no argument. Thuram is one of the most accomplished defenders in Italy's Serie A.

In central defense, Frank de Boer, or his twin, Ron, would let no one down. Maybe, Marcel Desailly, Milan's import from France, would offer a more imposing presence.

There is only one libero, Matthias Sammer. The German has horrendous injury problems but his ability to convert defense to attack is extraordinary. Hierro was chosen for the Dream Team by Radomir Antic, who coaches Madrid's rival, Atletico. Hierro offers dependability and aerial strength, but he lacks the flexibility of a true libero.

At left back, Roberto Carlos brooks no rival. Antonio Cabrini, the once great Italian defender, selects him as "the extra attacker." However, Cabrini omitted Paolo Maldini not only at left back, but also on the left side of midfield where, surely, he is more than the equal of Christian Ziege.

Coach Luis Fernandez picks Clarence Seedorf as the midfield anchor. Yet Seedorf would be wasted in negative duties and would flourish on the right where Real Madrid gets the best from him. That position is given to Finidi, a delightful man.

He is the most fantastic team player," says Johnnie Rep, the Dutchman who influenced his inclusion. Yet Thomas Hassler, a German, conjures up passes that argue his case.

On his day, Zidane is a wizard. "He can create, he can control the rhythm, he can score," says Bert Voges, Germany's trainer and Zidane's admirer. Yet Michel Platini, who did all those things, enlivens Jay Jay Okocha, the Nigerian. And Denilson, a Brazilian, might eclipse all others in invention.

Finally, is Mijatovic the best strike partner for Ronaldo? "He is," says Just Fontaine, the great French finisher of the past. He is "a goal scorer of great calm, great technique." The Montenegrin puts the ball away with cold precision. But so does a Croat, Davor Suker. And Gabriel Batistuta, an Argentine, has grace laced with ferocious power.

Why deprive Romario of Romario, the most cunning, most creative, most complementary goal scoring mate he has had? It's a partnership made in Brazil, and cannot be bettered.

**Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times of London.**



Birgit Heeb of Lichtenstein falling after missing a gate Tuesday in the World Cup giant slalom in Bormio, Italy.

## Compagnoni Stretches Streak to 9

*The Associated Press*

**BORMIO, Italy** — Deborah Compagnoni took her unbeaten streak in the giant slalom to nine races Tuesday.

Compagnoni has not lost a giant slalom for more than a year. In that time she has won eight successive World Cup races and the 1997 world championship.

The victory Tuesday was her first in Valtellina, the region comprising Bormio and her birthplace of Santa Caterina, 10 kilometers (6 miles) away.

Compagnoni, whose last defeat in a giant slalom was on Jan. 3, 1997, when she was second behind teammate Sabina Panzani at Maribor, Slovenia, finished 12th in a World Cup slalom

Martina Ertl, second after the first leg, was the runner-up in 2:21.02.

Alexandra Meissnitzer of Austria, who has twice finished second behind Compagnoni this season, was third in 2:21.06.

Meissnitzer was in fourth place after the first heat but skied well on the lower part of the course in the second round.

Ertl's teammate Katja Seizinger bolstered her position at the top of the overall World Cup standings by taking fourth place in 2:22.57.

Ylva Nowen of Sweden, who won her fourth consecutive World Cup slalom here Monday, slid out of the giant slalom in the first leg.

In Saalbach-Hinterglemm, Austria, Hermann Maier held off Alberto Tomba and his birthplace of Santa Caterina, 10 kilometers (6 miles) away.

Maier, blistering second run clinched the Austrian's fourth victory of the season.

"I skied for my life in the second run," Maier said.

Tomba staged one of his trademark second-run comebacks to jump from eighth to second.

But Maier, a 25-year-old former

bricklayer, posted the fastest times in both runs for a winning aggregate of two minutes, 37.96 seconds, beating Tomba by a whooping 2.44 seconds on the 52-gate Zweierlrode course.

Tomba trailed Maier by 1.54 seconds after the first heat, but the Italian made a sensational second run. Tomba's combined time was 2:40.40.

Rainer Salzgeber of Austria, who was second after the first run, dropped to third at 2:40.65.

### A First for Japanese Jumper

Kazuyoshi Funaki became the first Japanese skier jumper to win the Four Hill tour, although he failed in his attempt Tuesday to sweep all four events.

The Associated Press reported from Bischofshofen, Austria.

Funaki was only eighth in the final series Tuesday, but it was enough to give him overall victory on the tour that has two stops in Germany and two in Austria. No jumper has ever swept all four hills.

Sven Hannawald of Germany won the event Tuesday to place second in the Four Hill series.

## SNOW: All Eyes in Nagano Are on the Sky as Olympics Draw Near

Continued from Page 1

parade of 2,000 athletes from 71 countries at the opening ceremonies for the biggest Winter Games ever.

Officials here hope the '98 Games will prove to be uniquely Japanese in their simplicity and style and high-tech bent.

The Japanese conductor Seiji Ozawa will direct, via satellite, choirs in New York, Beijing, Sydney, Berlin, Cape Town, and Nagano in Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, after engineers figured out how to adjust for the delay of several seconds in global satellite linkups.

A slick speed-skating ring and a figure-skating rink with heated seats for spectators are part of the many new venues. And such gadgets as telephones that look like a wristwatch and will allow top Olympic officials to talk into their wrists like Dick Tracy are being unveiled by the Japanese telecommunications industry.

To add small-town hospitality, volunteers will offer free miso soup and origami good-luck charms. And Nagano residents like Yokoya Tadamasa, 59, a taxi driver, has been trying to learn a few words of English.

"I'm looking forward to meeting people from around the world, though I feel sorry

for myself because I cannot speak English," he said.

Snow, traffic and language are the big worries for Nagano.

In the hopes of breaking the language barrier, a new language hot line is now being installed. It will allow, for instance, an American who wants a cheeseburger and fries but cannot communicate that to a Japanese restaurant, to dial a translator from his table.

But of all the worries, it is the weather that keeps people talking.

Last year in February, there was so much snow in Nagano's streets that huge snowbanks made it difficult to drive.

A slick speed-skating ring and a figure-skating rink with heated seats for spectators are part of the many new venues. And such gadgets as telephones that look like a wristwatch and will allow top Olympic officials to talk into their wrists like Dick Tracy are being unveiled by the Japanese telecommunications industry.

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## SPORTS

## Ewing Grounded, The Wizards Waltz

The Associated Press

Patrick Ewing was away, so the Washington Wizards did pretty much as they pleased close to the New York Knicks basket.

They alley-ooped, tipped in misses, dunked, drove for layups, hit jumpers from the lane and shot a much higher

## NBA ROUNDUP

percentage and scored far more points than any Knicks opponent had all season, beating New York on Monday night, 113-106.

"I prefer playing them without Patrick," said Bernie Bickerstaff, the Wizards' coach.

Washington snapped its 14-game losing streak at Madison Square Garden, winning on the Knicks' court for the first time since Jan. 31, 1991.

"This was a small part of a big goal," Chris Webber said. "We want to be a great team like the Knicks, Bulls and Rockets. The first start is winning on their home courts."

Webber scored 26 points, shot 10-for-18 from the field and had 11 rebounds and seven assists. Juwan Howard also scored 26 points, shooting 10-for-17. Rod Strickland added 21 points, shooting 7-for-13, and Cal-

bert Cheaney shot 8-for-10 and had 16 points.

**Spurs 74, Magic 69** In Orlando, Tim Duncan scored 20 points, and David Robinson made six free throws in a game-ending 12-3 run that carried San Antonio over the slumping Magic.

The loss was the ninth in 10 games for the injury-depleted Magic, who missed 22 of 27 shots in the fourth quarter and stumbled after leading by 66-62 with 5:34 to go.

**Rockets 120, Raptors 98** Kevin Willis scored 20 points and Matt Bullard added 19 as Houston won at Toronto.

After missing their first six 3-point shots, the Rockets hit 10 of their next 16, including two by Bullard in the third quarter as Houston pulled away to a 88-73 lead.

The Raptors have lost five straight, while the Rockets won for only the third time in eight games.

**Rockets 98, Trail Blazers 92** Glenn Robinson scored 26 points, including four in the last 20 seconds, as Milwaukee snapped a six-game losing streak on the road.

Arvydas Sabonis led the Trail Blazers with a season-high 32 points and 13 rebounds.

Cheaney shot 8-for-10 and had 16 points.

Howard shot 10-for-17 and had 26 points.

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## POSTCARD

## Kansas City Jazz

By Bruce Weber  
*New York Times Service*

**K**ANSAS CITY, Missouri — To Mayor Emanuel Cleaver, the new Kansas City Jazz Museum, which opened in a historically important but long abandoned neighborhood in September, is a symbol of optimism and hope. With a vivid, contemporary design and a collection centered on four jazz giants — Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, Ella Fitzgerald and Charlie Parker — and a jazz club included under its roof, it is the first major museum in the United States devoted to jazz, intended to serve both as a monument to the music that flourished here in the 1920s, '30s and '40s and as a spur to redevelopment in the neighborhood that nurtured it.

"What this property has successfully done," Cleaver said in an interview, "is to transcend the obstacles of race, geography and ethnicity. It is the kind of thing we need to replicate."

But to Eddie Baker, a local bandleader and a leading advocate for the recognition of jazz masters who calls the new museum an embarrassment, it represents nothing but a disappointment, not even a shadow of what it could have been. At a mere 10,000 square feet (930 square meters), Baker points out, it is too small. Besides, he says, its exhibits are too rudimentary, it excludes too many musicians, it is not interactive enough and it doesn't even have its own building, really. It shares the place with the Negro Baseball Hall of Fame.

"It's being run by politicians who don't even own a record player," Baker said. "It's evident jazz wasn't im-

portant to this mayor or anybody else."

Baker, president of the Charlie Parker Memorial Foundation, which provides music and dance classes for underprivileged children, is not alone in his dissatisfaction. At a time when cities all over the country are building arts centers to rejuvenate blighted neighborhoods, other people in jazz have also questioned whether museums should be built primarily to encourage economic activity.

□

Shouldn't the emphasis be placed on honoring and preserving artistic achievement? No one, not even Baker, thinks the new museum here is a bad thing. But it has aggravated the persistent wound felt by many jazz musicians, who say that theirs is an artistic contribution that has been too easily shunted aside and never adequately acknowledged.

Indeed, jazz, now about 100 years old, is among the signal contributions of 20th-century America to world culture. Yet there are few substantial music collections beyond those at the Institute of Jazz Studies at Rutgers University in Newark, New Jersey, and the Mard Sound Archives at the University of Missouri at Kansas City, and until now there has been no real monument to the music and the musicians.

"We need all the help we can get, to say the least," said Max Roach, the legendary drummer, who was a consultant for the new museum and argued that this should be the first of many homes for jazz.

"It's not supposed to have one home," he said. "Art Blakey used to say, 'Jazz is as American as apple pie.' We should have shrines all over the country."

By Stephen Kinzer  
*New York Times Service*

**N**UKUS, Uzbekistan — The bleak desert that surrounds this town stretches for hundreds of kilometers in every direction, with only an occasional fly-infested truck stop to break the monotony of sand dunes and forlorn camels.

Nukus is unimpressive, a Soviet-style town with negligible charm or culture. And even for those who bother to penetrate this far into the desolate heart of Central Asia, it is easy to overlook a shabby wooden building that bears a small sign proclaiming it to be an art museum.

The long, white two-story structure and an annex, their paint peeling, are set on adjacent corners in an anonymous neighborhood. At the entrance, an elderly gentleman in a faded security guard's uniform sits in the sun and looks up at visitors but says nothing.

These days, however, visitors to Uzbekistan are coming to this museum more frequently, even making special trips here from Tashkent, the capital, or from abroad. Six years after Uzbekistan emerged as an independent nation, an astonishing tale has begun to spread from Nukus through the art world.

In this quintessentially remote spot sits an enormous collection of art from the Russian avant-garde, overflowing with works of which Western art lovers are almost completely ignorant.

But as more Westerners see the Nukus collection, or parts of it, like the large selection that will be shown in France beginning this week, their understanding of the burst of creativity in Russia at the beginning of the 20th century will surely be enriched.

The museum is hardly an ideal showcase, with lighting poor when it works at all and not a bench in sight. Almost every inch of wall space is covered with paintings, most of them crudely framed, ranging from sweeping landscapes to somber portraits, from abstract studies to haunting nudes.

"Apocalypse" by Alexei Rybakov, an angular picture of a man on horseback carrying a long trumpet, combines bold mastery of color and composition with great delicacy of expression. Another jewel of the collection, "The Bull," by Yevgeni Lysenko, a picture of a bull painted almost entirely in blue, is both whimsical and powerful, its soft tones

contrasting with a bright pattern of rectangles that decorates one of the bull's exaggerated horns.

Among the more political works is "Capital," by Mikhail Kuznetsov, which portrays a grotesque bourgeois couple against a background of tiny, darkly painted workers and is reminiscent of works by Otto Dix or George Grosz. There are also good selections of work by Robert Rafailovich Falk and Liubov Popova, both of whom will be represented in the French show.

Two artists in the collection; Solomon Nikritin and Ivan Kudashov, whose work has been exhibited at museums like the Guggenheim in New York, are known to most art lovers through only a few dozen pictures.

The Nukus museum has 560 of their works, a quantity that may lead to a full reassessment of their careers.

"It's a very important collection, a treasure," said Charlotte Douglas, chairman of the Russian studies department and professor of Russian art at New York University, who combed through Russian catalogues to learn what she could about the Nukus museum. "There are wonderful artists people have never heard of, including many women, and great works from artists we thought we understood but now realize we don't. It shows that you don't really know half of what's out there."

Some specialists in Russian art are less enthusiastic. Zelfira Tregulova, a Moscow curator who has seen works from the collection at exhibitions in Moscow, said she suspected there were better collections in provincial Russian

cities. John Bowlt, a professor of Russian art at the University of Southern California, pointed out that the best-known figures in 20th-century Russian art were represented poorly or not at all in Nukus.

"As a story it's amazing, but visually I think it's very uneven," said Bowlt, who, like many of his colleagues, knows the collection from selective catalogues. "Many of the works are secondary, because they come from later periods and don't really reflect aspects of the avant-garde. If you're looking for major new works by Malevich, Kandinsky or Chagall, they're not there. It will certainly expand our knowledge by giving us new names and new images, but it may not be very startling or exciting."

The Western public will have a chance to judge for itself starting on Thursday, when an exhibition of more than 300 pieces from Nukus, a medieval convent in Caen, France, opens at the Abbaye aux Dames. The show runs through March 18. There are also hopes, though no firm plans, for an exhibition in the United States.

The art produced in Russia during the first quarter of this century had a profound influence on everything we now know as modern. A brilliant constellation of gifted artists emerged at a time when many Russians believed they were on the brink of a new epoch, one in which the human spirit would be truly liberated for the first time. Seeking to convey their excitement, they produced a body of work whose originality was so extraordinary that the Soviet system proved unable to tolerate it.

In one of the great tragedies of art history, the Russian avant-garde was crushed in the early 1930s. Its exponents were silenced, imprisoned, exiled, driven mad or murdered. Today in Nukus, however, they not only survive but triumph.

The collection was assembled by Igor Savitsky, who was born in 1915 to an aristocratic family in Kiev and who died in 1984. Most Soviet museums were forbidden to display avant-garde art because the government considered it not only hideous but degenerate. The few private collectors of the period bought no more than a handful of works. Only Savitsky, whose base in the Uzbek region of Karakalpakstan was almost unimaginably far from the centers of Soviet power, was allowed to collect, and he did so with boundless passion.

## SPIN-OFFS

## Tiresome Sequels: When Books Sell, Sell Them Again

By David Streitfeld  
*Washington Post Service*

**W**ASHINGTON — One 13-year-old Californian learned a great deal by reading "The Book of Virtues: A Treasury of Great Moral Stories," although it probably wasn't the lesson the editor, William J. Bennett, the former education secretary, had in mind.

After plowing through "Virtues" and its equally massive follow-up, "The Moral Compass: Stories for a Life's Journey," the teenager posted a review on Amazon.com, the cyber-bookstore Web site, noting that Bennett "repeated morals over and over again in both of his books, but mainly in the second one. I know that there were different examples of the morals, but it still seemed kind of redundant."

All by himself, this young man discovered the moral for publishing in the '90s: Whenever you have a hit, milk it for all it's worth.

Thus, the unexpectedly huge success of Bennett's first anthology spawned not only "The Moral Compass" but "The Book of Virtues for Young People," "The Children's Book of Heroes," the three-volume adaptation, "Adventures From the Book of Virtues," and, most recently, "Our Sacred Honor: Words of Advice From the Founders in Stories, Letters, Poems and Speeches."

It's called flooding the market, and just about everyone is doing it. But the rare commercial novelist today who doesn't publish once a year, and the pace seems to be quickening. Anne Rice, for example, used to take a couple of years between books, but by this point she can dash them off so quickly that the October appearance of her latest came simultaneously with the news that the next will be released in March. Patricia Cornwell had two novels last year. Tom Clancy has essentially franchised himself, hiring Steve Pieczenik to write his "Op-Center" novels. As for Stephen King, it was considered newsworthy



Anne Rice: Two in six months.

that he had merely one new novel last year; in 1996 he had three.

Can someone please disable these folks' computers? When historians assign blame for the collapse of reading in America, successful writers' mad desire to capitalize will make up a significant part of it.

In earlier eras, there was more variety to the best-seller lists. None of the authors of the top 10 fiction best-sellers of 1965 (Michener, Bellow, le Carré, etc.) reappeared on the list in 1966 (Susan, Robbins, Malamud, etc.), nor did any of those 20 appear on the list for 1967 (Kazan, Styron, Potok, etc.). The lists in the '90s, however, are dominated by the same names over and over again: King, Clancy, Grisham, Danielle Steel.

In the past, the writers took themselves seriously enough to resist the temptation to cash in, even if the seduction must have been sweet. The greatest hit of the early '70s was "Jonathan Livingston Seagull," a post-card-size book of text and photos that perfectly caught the mood of the Me Generation: Break away from the pack, follow your own destiny, realize there's more to life than the workday hustle.

It sold 2.5 million copies in hardcover, which means the author, Richard Bach, got asked a lot about a sequel. "I answered them that I didn't have to write anything next, not a word, and that all my books together," — "Seagull" was his fourth — "said every man I had asked them to say," he wrote. "Having starved for a while, the car repossessed and that sort of thing, it was fun not to have to work to midnight."

Sequel perfectly reasonable, and in keeping with the "Seagull" philosophy. A collection of Bach articles appeared four years after "Seagull," but his next work of fiction, "Illusions: The Adventures of a Reluctant Messiah," didn't come out until 1977. His modern-day counterpart is Richard Paul Evans, who self-published in 1993 a lavishly sentimental tale called "The Christmas Box" that caught the mood of its moment: Par-

ents are neglecting their kids when they work too hard. The rights were bought by Simon and Schuster for millions. Over the last couple of Christmases, both it and Evans have made a bundle.

Now, you might think Evans would want nothing more than to kick back and spend some serious time with his family. Instead, he's responded by cranking out "The Letter," "Timepiece," "The First Gift of Christmas" and "Christmas Every Day," all in the last two years.

Sequels and spin-offs happen because a publisher can tell the chains, "It's the follow-up to the No. 1 hit."

The buyer for the chain checks the computer, sees that many copies of the original were sold, and orders the same number again. That makes the publisher, agent and author very happy, because getting the books into the stores is nine-tenths of selling them.

All the parties involved in this process say they're just giving the reader what he or she wants. And, conditioned by movie sequels and television sitcoms, readers are often thrilled to get the same thing again.

For a while. Then, like the huge con that it is, the scheme collapses. One of the two books Patricia Cornwell came out with last year was "Hornet's Nest," a police procedural. It sold O. K., but if the commentary on the Amazon.com site is any indication, it also produced a lot of disgruntlement. Comments are listed from 110 readers. On a scale of 1 to 10, they gave "Hornet's Nest" an average of 4. Thirty-eight gave it the lowest possible score, 1.

"This story is lame . . . !!! I felt like Cornwell was under contract with Putnam to crank something out. This stinker is going to hurt her. It's junk," wrote one incensed reader.

Another wrote, somewhat awkwardly but in a heartfelt manner:

"Shame on the author and the publisher for using this cheap cash practice on a loyal reading public for profit purposes." And these aren't even the folks who got really vicious.

Several readers were moved to speculate about the origins of the book. They came up with bunch of possibilities, including that it was ghost-written that Cornwell wrote it in high school, that it's some sort of Joyce Carol Oates novel gone haywire and that she's possessed by aliens.

The mundane truth might simply be that she had no time to write. A good novel is hard work, and takes enormous effort. Sometimes it's necessary to stop, throw pages out, regroup, start again. But if the publisher has advanced the writer a ton of money that it wants to start earning back as soon as possible, there's little chance of that.

There are other villains at work here. Computers have undoubtedly made it easier and faster to write; there's no evidence it makes the writing better.

Occasionally, writers learn a lesson from a disaster. The virulence with which "Hornet's Nest" was received may have affected Cornwell; while it was announced as the beginning of a new series, there has been no announced follow-up.

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list for AT&T Access Numbers.

**THE** veteran singer-songwriter Bob Dylan, who made a strong comeback last year with his "Time Out of Mind" album, and his son, the Wallflowers' lead singer, Jakob Dylan, were each nominated for three Grammy Awards on Tuesday. For the second straight year, Kenneth (Babyface) Edmonds earned the most nominations, eight, the rap impresario Puff Daddy and the singer Paula Cole, whose "Where Have All the Cowboys Gone" was nominated for song and record of the year, had seven nominations apiece. Bob Dylan was nominated for best album, best contemporary folk album and best rock vocal performance for "Cold Irons Bound." But it was Jakob who was feted for his songwriting. "The Difference" and "One Headlight," two songs that Jakob wrote and sang for the Wallflowers, were nominated for best rock song. "One Headlight" was also nominated for best rock performance by a duo or group.

**Frank Sinatra** will be honored with a special American Music Award. The Award is given to Merit, announced Monday, recognizes "outstanding contributions to the musical entertainment of the American public." Among past recipients are Elvis Presley, Ella Fitzgerald and Michael Jackson.

**Luciano Pavarotti, Plácido Domingo and José Carreras**, the "Three Tenors," celebrated the 60th birthday of King Juan Carlos with a concert in Madrid. The king was accompanied to the concert by his wife, Queen Sofia, and their three children.

## Stalking' Clinton? A Flap Over Invasion of Privacy

By Howard Kurtz  
*Washington Post Service*

**W**ASHINGTON — To some editors, it was an irresistibly candid shot of the first couple dancing on a Virgin Islands beach. To President Bill Clinton, it was an invasion of privacy. And to a White House aide, it was nothing less than "stalking."

The Agence France-Presse photo of the president and Hillary Rodham Clinton in bathing suits on the beach ran in color on the front page of the Los Angeles Times. The Washington Post carried a black-and-white photo on an inside page.

Asked whether he felt his privacy had been invaded, Clinton said, "Yes." But he said it was up to the press to decide where to "draw the line" on such matters, adding: "That's why we have a First Amendment."

"Actually, I liked it quite a

lot," Clinton said of the picture. "But I didn't think I was being photographed."

The dispute has resonance because of the paparazzi who chased Diana, Princess of Wales, before her fatal car accident in Paris.



The Clintons dancing on a Virgin Islands beach.

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